The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 1. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1889. NO. 35.

AUCTION!

Having returned from the New York Auction Rooms with another lot of Men's Suits, Odd Pants and Vests, Overcoats, Hats and Caps—fur and plush,—Boots and Shoes, Gum Boots and Shoes, Underwear, Flannel and Fine Shirts, Gloves and Hosiery, and a full line of Notions, Etc., at such

LOW PRICES

that we can leave all competition in the shade. Come in for fun, just for fun, and see if our goods agree with our advertisements. Don' fail to call.

Yours, Very Truly,

Lynn's Novelty Store,

Opposite Opera House,

Huntingdon, Pa.

INTRA, MINTRA, CUTRA, CORN.

Ten small hands upon the spread,
Five forms kneeling beside the bed,
Blue eyes, Black eyes, Curlyhead,

Blonde, Brunette: in a glee and a glow,
Waiting the magic word. Such a row
Seven years, six years, five, four, two.

Fifty fingers, all in a line,
(Yours are thirty and twenty are mine)
Ten sweet eyes that sparkle and shine.

Motherly Mary, age of ten,
Evens the finger tips again,
Glances along the line—and then—

"Intra, mintra, cutra, corn,
Apple seed and apple thorn,
Wire, briar, limber lock,
Three geese in a flock,
Ruble, roble, rabble and rout,
Y. O. U. T. —
OUT!"

Sentence falls on Curly head;
One wee digit is "gone and dead,"
Nine-and-forty left on the spread.

"Intra, mintra," the fiat goes,
Who'll be taken, nobody knows,
Only God may the lot dispose.

Is it more than a childish play?
Still you sigh and turn away.
Why? What pain in the sight, I pray?

Ah, too true. "As the fingers fall,
One by one, at the magic call,
Till, at the last, chance reaches all.

So in the fateful days to come.
The lot shall fall in many a home
That breaks a heart and fills a tomb.

Shall fall, and fall, and fall again,
Like a Law that counts or love but vain;
Like a Fate, unheeding our woe and pain.

One by one—and who shall say
Wether the lot may fall this day,
That calleth of these dear babes away?"

True, too true. Yet hold, dear friend;
Evermore doth the lot depend
On Him who loved, and loves, to the end.

Blind, to our eyes, the fiat goes,
Who'll be taken, no mortal knows,
But, only Love will the lot dispose.

Only Love, with his wise sight;
Love alone, in His infinite might;
Love, who dwells in eternal light.

Now are the fifty fingers gone
To play some new play under the sun;
The childish fancy is past and gone.

So let our boding prophecies go,
As childish, for do we not surely know
The dear God holdeth our lot below?

—Rev. J. K. Nutting, in the Salem, Mass, Gazette.

DO NOT SWEAR.

Ten Excellent Reasons for Avoiding a Most Reprehensible Habit.

1. It is *mean*. A boy of high moral standing would almost as soon steal a sheep as swear.

2. It is *vulgar*—altogether too low for a decent boy.

3. It is *cowardly*—implying a fear of not being believed or obeyed.

4. It is *ungentlemanly*. A gentleman, according to Webster, is a *genteel man*—well-bred, refined. Such a one will no more swear than go into the street to throw mud with a chimney sweep.

5. It is *indecent*—offensive to delicacy, and extremely unfit for human ears.

6. It is *foolish*. "Want of decency is want of sense."

7. It is *abusive*—to the mind which conceives the oath, to the tongue which utters it and to the person at whom it is aimed.

8. It is *venomous*—showing a boy's heart to be a nest of vipers, and every time he swears, one of them sticks out his head.

9. It is *contemptible*—forfeiting the respect of all the wise and good.

10. It is *wicked*—violating the Divine law, and provoking the displeasure of Him who will not hold him guiltless who takes His name in vain.—*United Presbyterian.*

Justice exists independent of the law and no statute can modify its principles althongh it may effect its attainments.

A Boy Who Recommends Himself.

John Brent was trimming his hedge, and the "snip-snip" of his shears was a pleasing sound to his ears. In the rear of him stretched a wide, smoothly-kept lawn, in the centre of which stood his residence, a handsome massive modern structure, which had cost him not less than ninety thousand dollars.

The owner of it was the man who, in shabby attire, was trimming his hedge. "A close, stingy old skinflint, I'll warrant," some boy is ready to say.

No, he wasn't. He trimmed his own hedge for recreation, as he was a man of sedentary habits. His shabby clothes were working clothes, while those he wore on other occasions were both neat and expensive; indeed, he was very particular even about what are known as the minor appointments of dress.

Instead of being stingy, he was exceedingly liberal. He was always contributing to benevolent enterprises, and helping deserving people, often when they had not asked his help.

Just beyond the hedge was a public sidewalk, and two boys ed stopped opposite to where he was at work, he on one side of the hedge and they on the other.

"Helloa, Fred! that's a very handsome tennis racquet," one of them said. "You paid about seven dollars for it, didn't you?"

"Only six, Charlie," was the reply.

"Your old one is in prime order yet what will you take for it?"

"I sold it to Willie Robbins for one dollar and a half," replied Fred.

"Well, now, that was silly," declared Charlie. "I'd have given you three dollars for it."

"You are too late," replied Fred. "I have promised it to Willie."

"Oh! you only *promised* it to him, eh? And he's simply *promised* to pay for it, I suppose? I'll give you three dollars cash for it."

"I can't do it, Charlie."

"You can if you want to. A dollar and a half more isn't to be sneezed at."

"Of course not," admitted Fred; "and I'd like to have it, only I promised the racquet to Willie."

"But you are not bound to keep your promise. Tell him that I offered you anothered time as much, and that will settle it.

"No, Charlie," gravely replied the other boy, ,"that will not settle it—neither with Willie nor with me. I cannot disappoint him. A bargain is a bargain. The racquet is his, even if it hasn't been delivered."

"Oh, let him have it," retorted Charlie, angrily. "Fred Fenton, I will not say that you are a chump, but I'll predict t'iat you'll never make a successfull business man. You are too punctilious."

John Brent overheard the conversation, and he stepped to a gap in the hedge, in order to get a look at the boy who had such high regard for his word.

"The lad has a good face, and is made of the right sort of stuff," was the millionaire's mental com. ment. "He places a proper value upon his integrity, and he will succeed in business because he *is* punctilious.

The next day, while he was again working on his hedge, John Brent over-heard another conversation. Fred Fenton was again a participant in it.

"Fred, let us go over to the circus lot," the other boy said. "The men are puting up the tents for the afternoon performance:"

"No, Joe; I'd rather not," Fred said.

"But why?"

"On account of the profanity. One never hears any good on such occasions, and I would advise you not to go. My mother would not want me to go."

"Did she *say* you shouldn't?"

"No, Joe."

"Then, let us go. You will not be disobeying her orders."

"But I will be disobeying her *wishes*," insisted Fred. No, I'll not go."

"That is another good point in that boy" thought John Brent. "A boy who respects his mother's wishes very rarely goes wrong."

Two months later, John Brent advertised for a clerk in his factory, and there were at least a dozen applicants.

"I can simply take your name and residence this morning," he said. I'll make inquiries about you, and notify the one whom 1 conclude to select,"

Three of the boys gave their names and residences.

"What is *yonr* name?" he asked, as he glanced at the fourth boy.

"Fred Fenton, sir," was the reply.

John Brent remembered the name and the boy. He looked at him keenly, a pleased smile crossing his face.

"You can stay," ee said. "I've been suited sooner than I expected to be," he added, looking at the other boys and dismissing them with a wave of his hand.

"Why did you take me?" asked Fred, in surprise. "Why were inquiries not necessary in my case? You do not know me."

"I know you better than you think I do," John Brent said, with a significant smile.

"But I offered you no recomendations," suggested Fred.

"My boy, it wasn't necessary," replied John Brent. "I overheard you recommend yourself."

But, as he felt disposed to enlighten Fred, he told him about the two conversations he had overheard.

Now, boys, this is a true story and there is a moral in it. You are more frequently observed, and heard and overheard, than you are aware of. Your elders have a habit of making an estimate of your mental and moral worth. You can, not keep late hours, lounge on the corners, visit low places of amusement, smoke cigarettes and chaff boys who are better than you are, without older people making a note of your bad habits.

How much more forcibly and creditably pure speech, good breeding, honest purposes and parental respect would speak in your behalf! —*Frank H. Stauffer in Golden Days.*

"Wealth," says Dr. Holmes, "is a steep hill which the father climbs slowly, and which the son often tumbles down precipitately."

The law cannot supply brains for fools, and those who attempt it are the ones who expect to profit by it.

Happiness only begins when wishes end, and he who bankers after more enjoys nothing.

RUSSIAN HABITS.

PAPER I.

Many people who enjoy the great privileges of American citizenship often complain of the officers and rulers of the United States. I have often thought if these people knew something of the manners and customs of other countries and the cruelties of the rulers of other nations, and especially of Russia, they would be grateful that their lot has been cast in such a pleasant land.

The people of Russia do not have the privilege of going to the polls and casting their vote for the one whom they prefer as a ruler,—the one whom they think would be the best to administer the affairs of state for the man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow. The large or important offices such as governors are filled by appointment of the Czar. The governors of each state or territory appoint the officers, corresponding to the county officers in this country, and the small offices are filled by appointment of the county officers. The object in all cases seems to be to induct into office the aristocracy, or those who are most in favor of oppressing the poor. Should one be appointed who favors the latter class, fault is soon found with him, and he is deposed and sometimes such an one is banished to Siberia.

In 1882 Alexander II was murdered and affairs were administered by Egnatow until the coronation of Alexander III. Egnatow was the enemy of the Jewish people and during his short administration he took advantage of the opportunity to wreak his vengeance on this people. The most important Jewish cities such as Balto, Kieove, Minsk, and Odessa, were almost totally destroyed and thousands of lives were lost. Many people were burned, others thrown into the river and others beheaded. Women were shamefully abused. The small towns of Western Russia fared as did the cities mentioned. The inhabitants were in poor circumstances, the army supported the ruler, and no redress was to be had. Such are the rulers that the ruling class demand and such will they have. It was hoped that a better era would dawn with the coronation of Alexander III, but in this the common people were disappointed. It has rather been growing worse. The people see no way for the better, but those who are able to get away find there are better ways of living in the world.

Those most especially oppressed are the Jews. This accounts for the presence of so many Jewish people in this country. Most of them are natives of Russia. In that country they are taxed heavier than any other people. For their children they are taxed from one to five rubles—54 cents to $2.70. Their meat is taxed 3 to 4 cents per pound, and they pay one cent per pound on the flour they use. Among many other unreasonable extortions is the tax imposed on them for burning a light on Sabbath evening.

No one is allowed to travel about without an official pass. When a stranger enters a town he is asked for his pass. If he has none he is arrested, handcuffed, and sent to the county seat of the town in which he was arrested, thence to the seat of the county from which he came, thence to his own township, where, if he be found to be a man of good character, he is allowed to go free; if not, he is severely punished.

What a blessed thing is American citizenship.

Philip Aaron.

GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON.

A Fearful Conflagration in the Heart of the City.

Nearly Two Acres of Valuable Property Burned.

Just as Boston was awakening to the most essentially Puritan of all feast days there came from the old city through the storm the ringing of bells, not in thanksgiving, but in warning, heralding to the business men in all parts of the town that flames were raging in the midst of the most valuable commercial district of Boston and that some of the terrors of 1872 were again before them. For nearly four hours they saw costly buildings and merchandise go up in flame and smoke, they saw structures that have been erected in comparatively recent years, with every improvement and safeguard against fire, splinter and crash together as though they were of the most inconsequential material; and it was only after this long fight of the firemen, who were made desperate by the fearful odds against them, and after reinforcements had come from more than a score of the adjoining towns, that the fire was controled.

There stood at Bedford and Kingston streets a solidly built six-storied granite building, owned by Jordan, Marsh & Co., the great dry goods house, and occupied in part by them and in part by Brown, Durrell & Co., wholesale dealers in notions, and the Woonsocket Rubber Company. It was regarded as thoroughly fire-proof. Not very long after 8 o'clock A. M. a letter carrier saw a glare in the upper part of the building and scarcely had heard the roar of the fire within before there was an explosion in the upper story, and, with a flash like that of the discharge of a field of artillery, the flames burst through the shutters and sashes of the structure and sent the debris about his ears, There was no time for hesitancy, but it seems that there was some, for the alarm from the fire-alarm box nearly opposite the burning building was not rung in for several minutes after the discovery of the fire. It was raining as hard as Boston has experienced in many years, there was a very high wind blowing, and everything was favorable for a rapid extension of the blaze. Great buildings were all about, jammed with valuable merchandise. The flames, which, it was subsequently ascertained, started in the elevator shaft, had full opportunity to obtain a powerful draft, and in almost as short a time as it requires to write it the interior of the edifice was as a furnace. There was nothing human which could stop the progress of the flames northward through the party walls of the adjoining building of the Shoe and Leather Exchange, and which were making this structure as dangerous to the surrounding property as the first one proved to be.

Meanwhile a few engines had arrived, but for some reason the firemen did not seem to appreciate the enormity of the danger. They first sent in an alarm for assistance but it was not until the destruction of the Shoe and Leather Exchange was inevitable that the firemen were aroused. Thus the fire had a headway of quite half an hour before a force of firemen which would have been adequate at the beginning of the conflagration arrived on duty. The high wind fanned the flames and forced them across Bedford street, a distance of not more than seventy feet, where they were dammed by the corner building and forced again westward across Kingston and along Bedford street to Chauncey, where the fire was stopped for a time in the store of Farley, Harvey & Co., the upper stories of which were burned. Three stores along Chauncey street were also destroyed. On the south side of Bedford street the flames leaped across Kingston street from the furnace that still raged in Brown, Durrell & Co.'s building to the big sandstone structure owned by F. L. Ames and occupied by Taylor Brothers, completely destroying it.

It was not long before steamers from Waltham, Cambridge, Malden, Melrose, Lawrence and Haverhill arrived, and some time after the Providence fire laddies made their appearance with one engine. Then Waltham sent in its quota, and it was with full appreciation of the pathos of it all that the engine from Lynn arrived. There was a cheer which went up when the boys came in and went to work, though they had scarcely had time to recover from the great calamity which had visited their own city. But the effect of their pluckiness was contagious. Men who had not done more than their share up to this time bent their backs, and, with a whoop and a hurrah which meant all things save defeat, the firemen, many of them badly scorched, went at the flames again with a will, and assisted by the storm, made further progress of the fire unlikely. Up to this time the number of available men was too small to surround the district and to fight the flames from all quarters. The heat from the flames, too, was more than it was possible for human flesh to withstand, so that the battle for the salvation of property was continued with the flames always in the van and the firemen in their rear endeavoring to quench them from the most unlikely point.

The scene in Bedford street at 11 o'clock was appalling. Bricks from fallen walls covered the street to a depth of five feet, and two helpless engines and a water tower which had fallen victims to the great avalanche of stone and brick mutely told of the terrible struggle which had taken place to stop the progress of destruction. At that hour the fire had supreme possession of many massive buildings, and the large freestone block occupying the northwest corner of Kingston and Bedford streets was in an extremely dangerous condition. The firemen worked in and around it at momentary risk of being engulfed beneath the tottering walls of its upper story. At 1 o'clock the fire was confined to the upper stories of the two large stone buildings at the corner of Bedford and Chauncey streets, occupied, one by Farley, Harvey & Co., and the other by Smith, Hogg & Gardner. At times it burned out for a moment, but under the well-directed streams of the firemen was soon subdued. The fire was then completely under control.

A careful estimate of the area burned over before the fire was under control places the number of square feet at 75,000, or about one acre and three-quarters. Seventy buildings were burned, most of them being mammoth wholesale business houses of stone and brick, fortified by every known modern appliance for the prevention of loss by fire. The aggregate loss is variously estimated at from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000.

The scene of the fire was identical with that of the conflagration of 1872, when the total of losses were $75,000,000. The alarm was rung out, too, from the same box, No. 52.

During the fire fourteen firemen were knocked down in Kingston street by fragments of a broken wall, but all escaped serious injury. About a dozen firemen and policemen were sent to the hospitals suffering from lacerations, bruises and broken limbs.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY BUSSEY, of the Interior says, of the decisions in pension cases appealed during the past year, 1176 were sustained and sixty-four reversed.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

WELLINGTON HART and R. A. Smith, well-known old farmers, were drowned near Woonsocket, R. I.

THE main building of the Hecla Iron Works of Brooklyn has been destroyed by fire. Loss about $200,000.

ISADOR H. SULTZBACH, retail clothing dealer of Philadelphia, has assigned. The liabilities are estimated at from $150,000 to $200,000.

AN explosion occurred at the Allegheny Bessemer Steel Works, in Duquesne, Penn. A night Superintendent named William Marshall and a man named Cooper were killed and a number of others injured.

PRINCETON defeated Yale by a score of 10 to 0, winning the intercollegiate football association championship.

JACOB H. HALDERMAN, ex-Minister to Sweden, has died at Harrisburg, Penn., in his sixty-ninth year.

FIFTY-NINE persons comprising the crew and passengers of the steamer Santiago, burned in mid-ocean, arrived at New York on the American ship A. J. Fuller They had been compelled to abandon the steamer in four boats, which were picked up next day by the ship.

WHILE the Lehigh Valley coal train was entering the tunnel at Pattenburg, N. J., a landslide from the side of the mountain wrecked eight cars and a boiler house, and killed the engineer, William Bigley.

THE large three masted schooner Germania, of Bremen, from Stettin to New York, went ashore off West End, Long Branch. The life saving crew went to her assistance, but she broke up in the surf. The mate and three of the crew were saved. Captain Windhorst, eight sailors and the cook were drowned. The captain is said to have been drunk. The schooner was very old. The bodies of four of the lost sailors were washed ashore near Sandy Hook.

THE three-months-old daughter of W. A. Reyburn at Atglen, Penn., was found dead in bed with the family cat on the child's mouth and nose. Death was caused by suffocation.

South and West.

AT Anaconda, Montana, J. F. Holditz was shot and killed by his son, who afterward committed suicide.

LYMAN R. CASEY, of Jamestown, has been elected as the second United States Senator for North Dakota.

THE Territorial Asylum at Blackfoot, Idaho, has been destroyed by fire. Fifty-seven out of sixty-five inmates were rescued, while eight persons were killed. The loss is estimated at $300,000.

REV. W. LITTLE, of Elizabethton, Tenn., shot and fatally wounded Daniel Hyde, a well-known young man of that place, for betraying the minister's daughter

IT is announced that the Afro-American League's Convention, called to meet at Nashville January 15 next, will meet instead at Chicago, the date remaining the same.

THE National Silver Convention met in St. Louis; General A. J. Warner, of Ohio, was chosen President.

ON a train at Taltic, Ark., a conflict occurred between colored passengers and the white train crew, and one colored man was killed and several others fatally wounded.

AT Houghton, Mich., an explosion in a drift in the Huron mine killed two Finnish miners. Alexander Steinbach, one of them, had the top of his head blown off, yet he asked for his partner, and said he would die if his partner was killed.

THE North Pacific whaling fleet arrived at San Francisco. The catch was the poorest in ten years.

SCHOOL TRUSTEEE J. W. WILLIAMS entered the High School at Petersburg, Va., and before the pupils horsewhipped the head master for whipping his ten-year-old boy with a rawhide.

WARRANTS were issued for the arrest of M. C. and G. V. Fredericksen, of Chicago, and W. F. Bidgood, their bookkeeper, charged with obtaining about $1,000,000 by fraudulent land transactions.

ROBERT RUSSELL and Michael Foy were found guilty of robbery at Chicago and a jury fixed their punishment at "imprisonment in the penitentiary for the term of their natural lives." This is the first conviction in Illinois under the recent "Habitual Criminal Act."

DR. WM. R. WARING, a well-known physician of Atlanta, Ga., aged sixty years, fell down stairs at his home and sustained injuries which caused his death.

A DISASTROUS wreck has occurred at Credo, Ohio. The train was thrown from the track by a washout. The engineer and two brakemen were killed.

PATRICK MCGLOIN, sentenced to five years' imprisonment at Denver, Col., for grand larcency, made a partial confession that he was one of four men selected to throw bombs at the Haymarket riot, Chicago.

NINE men were arrested at Berwin, Indian Territory, on suspicion of having robbed the Santa Fe train.

A BOILER exploded on John Bridges's farm near Auburn, Kan., instantly killing Bridges and fatally wounding William Carr and Charles Webb.

JOHN MCGOFF and John Carroll, a nine-year-old lad, were drowned in the Ohio River at Benwood, West Va. McGoff drove his team into the river to wash the wagon, but he got beyond his depth, and the team with the wagon and occupants were swept away.

Washington.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has appointed Frank Hitchcock, of Illinois, to be United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois.

ALBERT C. RIDGWAY, of Illinois, has been appointed confidential clerk to the Commissioner of Pensions, to succeed Miss Ada Tanner, resigned.

SECRETARY TRACY has made arrangements by which the Navy will be furnished with the brown prismatic powder for large guns and the new smokeless powder for smaller arms.

SUPERINTENDENT PORTER, of the Census Office, has appointed T. H. Wines, special agent for the collection of statistics for the eleventh census relative to pauperism and crime.

THE President has appointed Otis H. Russell Postmaster at Richmond, Va.

THE International Marine Conference adopted an amendment that sailing vessels under way shall keep out of the way of sailing vessels or boats engaged in fishing.

THE Pension Commissioner has issued an order that great care must be exercised in the rejection of applications for pensions, and that all letters rejecting claims must be signed by the Commissioner.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR FRANCIS M. GUNNELL, until recently Surgeon-General of the Navy, will be placed on the retired list.

Foreign.

A DISPATCH from Constantinople states that the steamship India, with 500 Mohammedan pilgrims on board, had been sunk in the Aegean Sea, and that of all on board only the Captain and two passengers survive.

ALL the cigar factories in Havana, Cuba, closed up except the Gener factory. The Gener factory is the only one that does not belong to the combination or manufacturers' trust.

TWELVE HUNDRED Clyde engineers at Glasgow, Scotland, went on a strike. Eighteen firms, under pressure of contracts, were obliged to concede to the strikers' demands.

A MAN belonging to the Bombay Lancers ran amuck in the camp of the regiment at Bombay, India, and killed Commandant Heyland and two other officers.

THE Canadian Minister of Patents has sustained the Edison patent for incandescent lighting and quashed the petition of the Royal Electric Light Company of Canada.

MESSRS. KENDLER, the famous bankers of Vienna, have failed, with liabilities of 2,500,000 florins.

ABOUT 7000 dockmen and lightermen went on a strike at Bristol, England, causing the trade of the port to be paralyzed.

M. CORVILIAN, the proprietor of the Antwerp Cartridge Factory, which exploded last September, and engineer, M. Delaunay, have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment, the former to four years and six months, and the latter to one year and six months.

AN explosion took place in a colliery at Bochum, Germany, by which fourteen persons were killed and four injured.

A HURRICANE OF FLAMES.

The Business Portion of Lynn, Mass., Laid in Ashes.

The city of Lynn, Mass., has been visited by the worst fire in her history, and, indeed, the worst in all New England history, with two exceptions—Portland in 1866 and Boston in 1872. The flames had almost undisputed sway for nearly ten hours, some twenty acres of the heart of the city are a mass of ruins and the loss is estimated at about $1,300,000.

The loss of life, happily, is small, only one death being reported, with a few injured. In the ruins are the city's largest and finest shoe factories.

A fire started little before noon directly over the boiler in A. Mower's wooden factory in Almont street and quickly ascended by means of elevators to the roof. Fortunately, nearly all of the two or three hundred men and women in the various portions of this building had just left for dinner, and but very few were on the upper floors. So quick were the flames that the proprietor had but just time to close his safe and leave. One man was caught in the upper story, and was rescued by firemen by means of a ladder.

The fire advanced with marvelous speed, licking up the mass of lime sheds and shanties in the rear of the lofty wooden structures on Central avenue, and working along with such rapidity that the great brick block just erected by B. W. Currier on Union street was imperiled before a stream had been turned on from the hydrants and steamers. The people turned out with a will and lent a hand in emptying the numerous factories and stores of their more valuable contents.

It was recognized at once that the Lynn Fire Department could not cope alone with the enemy, and calls for help sent to Peabody, Salem, Beverly, Marblehead and Boston were promptly answered by steamers and men.

The scene in fifteen minutes after the first stroke of the alarm had sounded exceeded anything ever before witnessed in Lynn. Central square and all its adjacent thoroughfares were filled with flying wagons and vans and hurrying people bearing books, dry goods, shoes and valuables of every description to friendly shelter.

By 1 o'clock the fire had cleared between two and three acres, including the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Lynn *Morning News* and *Daily Press*, and other important local offices. By this time all travel on the Boston and Maine road east and west of Lynn was wholly suspended, and in a short time the Central Station was gone. By 2 o'clock, in spite of stout brick walls, the great fire had burned its way into the heart of the business section of the city.

The firemen fought behind shutters and screens, and yielded inch by inch up Union street. The conflagration swept on until it reached the corner of Mulberry street, where the firemen had a vantage. Six steamers were massed at this point, and a grand fight was made upon the historical old Sagamore Hotel, a large brick building four stories in height; it was a hard contest. Many times the building was on fire, but after a stubborn struggle the flames gave it bound, and a boundary was thus established at this point.

The "Whitechapel district" was cleaned out entirely, and the fire moved toward Market street. By this time from eight to ten acres were burned over. The flames continued to spread, and, after reaching Broad street, traveled on with great fury down Beach street, eating everything in their path. The large and magnificent structure of V. K. & A. F. Jones and S. N. Breed, corner of Market and Andrew streets, together with those of Luther S. Johnson & Co., William Porter and Frank W. Breed, on Mount Vernon street, which are occupied as shoe factories, and the Central Congregational Church on Silsbee street, were also totally destroyed, entailing heavy losses.

The flames, in going through Beach, Suffolk, Amity, Sagamore and Tudor streets, burned a large number of tenement houses, and hundreds of families lost their homes. Finally powder and dynamite were used to clear enough open space to stop the further spread, but with little effect. In spite of all efforts the fire burned itself out. By 7.30 it began to be under control, and about 10 o'clock was fully so.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

They Number 3319 and Have an Aggregate Capital of $620,174,365.

The annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency covers the year ended October 31, 1889, at which time there were in existence 3319 national banks, the largest number in operation since the inauguration of the system. These associations possess an aggregate capital of $620,174,365.

The last reports of condition exhibit their resources and liabilities on September 30, 1889. The number reporting at that time was 3290. Within the year 211 banks were organized, having an aggregate capital of $21,240,000. Thirty-six of the new banks were organized in Texas, the largest number in any one State. Pennsylvania has now the largest number of associations in operation. Massachusetts leads in point of capital stock, and New York in respect to deposits and volume of business.

Within the past year forty-one banks went into voluntary liquidation and only two failed, leaving the net additions to the system 168, as against 90 last year, and 123 the annual average increase since the inauguration of the system. Notwithstanding this increase, the system has not kept pace with the necessities of the people for increased banking facilities. This is evidenced by the marked increased in percentage of State banks organized the last five years as compared with the percentage of the five years immediately preceding.

THE POSTOFFICES.

Postmaster General Wanamaker's Annual Report.

The Work of the Department For the Last Year.

The first annual report of Postmaster-General Wanamaker has been submitted to the President. At the outset complaint is made that the Postmaster-General and the First Assistant Postmaster-General are seriously hampered by a mass of technical and routine duties which interfere with the proper performance of more important work. After showing that the other assistants are all equally busy, he recommends the creation of the office of a Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, to be in direct charge of the great divisions of the railway mail, the foreign mail, the money-order office, the registry and supplies divisions, and the dead-letter office. He also recommends that a new office be made, to be known as General Secretary, who is to see that the details of the administration are carried out. He thinks that for a man of proper executive ability a salary of $10,000 a year would not be too large. These two new officers, he thinks, would enable the head of the Department to render better service.

Referring to his correspondence with the Telegraph Company, Mr. Wanamaker says:

I confess to a disappointment in that the negotiations with the Western Union Telegraph Company did not lead to a scheme which I hoped to submit with this report for your approval, whereby the people at large could have the benefit of telegraphic service at popular rates.

I respectfully ask that such legislation be enacted as is necessary to empower the Postmaster-General to enter into contract with responsible parties for a term not exceeding five years, on conditions favorable to the Government, for the purpose of establishing a Limited Post and Telegraph Service.

On the subject of Sunday mails Mr. Wanamaker says:

I shall make use of all proper means tending toward the minimizing of postoffice work upon Sunday, because I believe that the Government should, as far as possible, make no requirements which will prohibit its employes from the enjoyment of a day of rest.

In touching upon the subject of penny postage the report says:

One-cent postage is an easy possibility of the near future. It must come as a matter of course. If introduced to-morrow the cutting in half of postage would reduce the revenue on letter postage by probably $15,000,000. We are not ready for this while the present deficiency exists. When the blessing of penny postage comes it should not require a tax in some other form to make up its cost. Moreover, it would seem to be wiser first to improve the facilities rather than to reduce the postage while the service still remains conspicuously imperfect.

As to postal savings banks, the Postmaster-General suggests that they be established at 10,000 of the fourth-class offices for the convenience of the people wanting a place to deposit their money, but expresses no opinion on the suggestion that the Government pay interest to depositors. The report refers to the pressing need for the erection of a departmental building at Washington and urges that this be done.

In referring to the propositions to improve the carrying of merchandise in the mails, the report says:

We are not prepared to consolidate the third and fourth class matter or to undertake the service of a full parcels post for the following reasons: First, almost all the postoffice buildings are overcrowded and space could not be found in them to accommodate an enlarged package business; second, the R. P. O. cars are all insufficient for the present mail business, the Department being obliged to forward almost two-thirds of the postal cards and envelopes by freight in order to afford requisite relief for mail matter; third, the readjustment of transportation and star route contracts would first be necessary to provide proper remuneration for carrying the additional mail; fourth, the exact profit or loss on fourth-class business now being done by the Department should be ascertained before any enlargement takes place.

GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

The Late United States Minister to Germany Expires in Brussels.

The Hon. George H. Pendleton, ex-Minister of the United States to Germany, died a few nights ago in Brussels, Belgium.

George Hunt Pendleton, the son of Congressman Nathaniel Green Pendleton, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 25, 1825. He received an academic education, after which he studied law and was admitted to the Ohio Bar. He was elected a State Senator in 1854-5, and afterward acted as Congressman from 1856 to 1865, having been elected on the Democratic ticket. During each term he served as a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, and in the Thirty-eighth Congress was a member of the Ways and Means Committee, as well as Chairman of a special committee on admitting Cabinet officers to the floor of the House. He was the candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the Democratic National ticket in 1864, with George B. McClellan.

Mr. Pendleton was an unsuccessful candidate for Governor of Ohio in 1869, and the same year was elected President of the Kentucky Railroad Company.

In 1878 he was elected United States Senator, and as Chairman of the Committee on Civil Service Reform, introduced the Civil Service bill which became a law.

He was appointed United States Minister to Germany by President Cleveland in 1885, and held that position until Cleveland went out of office.

Mr. Pendleton, in 1846, married Alice, daughter of Francis Scott Key. Mrs. Pendleton and her daughter were killed in a runaway in Central Park, New York city, about a year ago, and their death produced a marked effect upon Mr. Pendleton.

In April of last year Mr. Pendleton was the victim of a stroke of apoplexy, from the effects of which, it is thought, he never fully recovered.

APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE.

Several Gentleman Made United States Consuls.

President Harrison has appointed the following United States Consuls: Beckford Mackey, of South Carolina, to San Jose, Costa Rica; Hiram J. Dunlap, of Illinois, to Breslau, Germany; Mr. Dunlap is editor of the Champaign (Ill.) *Gazette*. William E. Gardner, of Wisconsin, to Rotterdam; Mr. Gardner has been for several years connected with the *Evening Wisconsin*, of Milwaukee. Delos H. Smith, of Arizona, to Nogales, Mexico. John B. Osborne, of Pennsylvania, to Ghent, and William Monaghan, of Ohio, to Hamilton, Ontario.

LATER NEWS.

AT the Merrimac County Farm, in North Boscaween, N. H., a woman named Bennett seized a slight, delicate woman, from Chester, Sarah C. Wood, carried her to a bath-room, threw her into a tub, held her down, and, turning on the cold water, finally drowned her.

AT the investigation of the wreck of the Germania at Long Branch, N. J., one of the rescued seamen swore that in his opinion the vessel was purposely lost.

ONE Italian laborer was killed and another fatally injured by a bank of earth caving in on them at Brookline, Mass.

LATER reports put the number of buildings burned in Lynn, Mass., at 330, and the losses at about $1,300,000.

AT least eight persons were killed and twenty injured by a cyclone in Beaufort County, N. C.

FOUR little girls, children of Hugh Dunn, of Elliotsville, W. Va., found a keg of powder in an abandoned shaft. In some way they exploded it and were blown to atoms. Their mother lost her reason when told of the fate of her children.

EIGHTEEN men and boys, suspected of complicity in the Oleson lynching at Preston, Wis., were arrested and let go on bail. Six of the lynchers left the State. Four boys in jail have made a confession.

JUDGE R. B. TRIPPE, of Atlanta, Ga., committed suicide by blowing out his brains. He was thirty-five years of age, and had been Judge of the City Court of Cartersville, and was afterward Assistant United States District-Attorney.

PROFESSOR GILBERT MOTIER LEVETTE, of Indianapolis, Ind., killed himself by blowing his head off with a shot gun. He was a fine chemist and at one time occupied the office of State Geologist.

EX-DISTRICT-ATTORNEY J. C. MCKENNY, of Milwaukee, Wis., was found lying unconscious on Broadway in that city. He had been badly beaten, and his skull appeared to be fractured.

A NUMBER of alibis were disproved in the Cronin murder trial at Chicago. A detective swore he found Dr. Cronin's knives on Coughlin, one of the accused, when he arrested him. State's Attorney Longenecker began his address to the jury.

A PLOT to assassinate Premier Tisza, of Hungary, was discovered and frustrated.

MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER, the poet, died at his home in London, aged seventy-nine years.

THE draft of an Irish Land bill has been submitted to a committee of the English Cabinet by Secretary Balfour and Lord Ashbourne.

W. H. HARVEY, who in March last murdered his wife and two daughters, was hanged at Guelph, Ontario. The execution was one of the worst pieces of bungling that was ever witnessed, the man being tortured to death.

FRANCE has recognized the Brazilian Republic; the old flag has been readopted by the new Government.

THE New York World's Fair guarantee fund of $5,000,000 has been completed.

CHARLES H. TURNER, the young iceman of New York city, has been elected to Congress in the Sixth Congressional District.

C. S. KING, editor of the *Daily Union*, of Ogden, Utah, was shot on the street by ex-Deputy United States Marshal Exum, on account of the publication of an article reflecting upon the character of Exum's wife.

THE steamship Gaelic, which arrived at San Francisco from China and Japan, brought news that the American ship Chesborough was wrecked by running on the rocks off Sluchi-Ri-Hamar, nineteen of the crew being drowned.

BY the fall of some heavy timbers at the Salisbury mine, at Ishpeming, Mich., two miners were killed.

THE State's Attorney in the Cronin murder case completed the opening argument for the prosecution at Chicago.

THE annual report of General Hepburn, Solicitor of the Treasury, shows that during the last fiscal year 4866 suits were instituted, of which twenty-nine were for the recovery of $96,515 from defaulting public officers.

P. D. ARMOUR, the big Chicago pork packer, testified before the Senate Committee on the dressed-beef monopoly.

THE steamer Alagoas arrived at St. Vincent, Cape de Verd Islands, with the exiled Emperor of Brazil, Dom Pedro, on board.

TWENTY people were killed and one hundred wounded by the fall of a theatre gallery in Japan.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

MESSRS. MILLER & SIBLEY, of Franklin, Penn., declined a cash offer of $36,000 for the yearling colt Electric Bell, full brother to their noted stallion St. Bel. This is the highest price ever offered for an untried two-year-old.

THE house in Richmond occupied by Jefferson Davis during the Civil War and known as the "White House of the Confederacy" is to be torn down and a schoolhouse built on its size.

DURING the last fiscal year 10,136,140 money orders were issued in the United States, amounting to $115,081,845.79, and 6,808,720 postal notes, amounting to $12,002,190.13.

ON the last day of the Paris Exposition Worth, the famous dressmaker, gave each of his employes $10 to spend and closed his store at noon. This act of generosity cost him $6000.

JESSE O'COOLY, of Jeffersonville, Ind., was arrested for desecrating the Sabbath at Scottsburg. His crime consisted in repairing a broken rail to prevent a wreck on a railroad, he being a section hand.

THE extremely difficult feat of climbing the extinct volcano of Iztaccihuate, 18,600 feet high, has been achieved by Remsen Whitehouse, the United States Charge d'Affairs at the City of Mexico. He had to cut 2000 steps in solid ice in making the ascent, and camped one night in a cave at a height of 14,000 feet.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

BUFFALO BILL is said to be worth $4,000,000.

GOVERNOR-ELECT CAMPBELL, of Ohio, is an inveterate smoker.

MR. GLADSTONE has written a letter favoring local option prohibition.

INVENTOR KEELY, of the motor fame, begins to show the marks of age.

SECRETARY RUSK is making a collection of orchids and chrysanthemums.

MRS. HARRISON says that the stare of the crowd is one of the trials of her life.

MRS. QUAY, wife of the Pennsylvania Senator, was a great belle in her girlhood.

ELIJAH HALFORD, the President's private secretary, has taking to horseback riding.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, the novelist, will remain in the South Seas this winter.

HON. SAMUEL J. RANDALL is reported to be much improved in health and strength.

EXPLORER STANLEY will be able to eat his New Year's dinner in London if he feels like it.

MR. AND MRS. EMMONS BLAINE have taken for the winter one of the finest houses in Baltimore.

THE new biography of Roscoe Conkling will contain 600 pages. The author is Alfred R. Conkling.

SECRETARY PROCTOR occupies the largest house in the Cabinet circle in Washington. It contains thirty rooms.

VICE-PRESIDENT MORTON has already achieved the distinction of being the best dressed man in Washington.

MR. PHELPS, who was recently our Minister to England, has determined to take up his permanent residence in New Haven, Conn.

JOHN B. ALLEN, a United States Senator from the new State of Washington, is a native of Maine who went to California in the forties.

A FUND for the benefit of the family of the late Richard A. Proctor, the astronomer, has recently been started in London by Grant Allen.

ISABELLA, of Alcantara, until the recent revolution Princess Imperial of Brazil, is very devout, charitable, self-willed, eccentric and unpopular.

WILLIAM HENRY CILBY, who died recently at Lima, Peru, was one of the best-known railroad projectors and constructors in South America.

ONE of ex-Emperor Dom Pedro's last official acts was to confer the order of the Rose of Brazil upon M. Naudin, an experienced horticulturist.

IF General Boulanger wants to make money, all he has to do is to accept the recent offer made to him for a course of lectures in the United States.

SIR BENJAMIN PHILLIPS, who died recently in London, was descended from the famous Rabbi of Padua, Meir Katzenellenbogen, or Maharam, one of the influential Jews of the sixteenth century.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND attracted considerable attention the other day in a New York Elevated Railroad train because he got up and gave his seat to a homely-faced working girl, and then stood hanging on to a strap.

SHOWMAN P. T. BARNUM, who is now paying his forty-first visit to England, is brown as a berry, and has the handshake of a blacksmith. His step is elastic, and he wears an endless smile and a big diamond stud in a frilled shirt front.

FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT, the author of "Little Lord Fantleroy," could not pose as a professional beauty, either on her face or figure. Her nose is long and sharp, her hair is almost of the pug-dog style, her shoulders high and her chin long.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THERE are over 20,000 coal miners in Wales.

THREE more cotton mills are to be started in Georgia.

THE tile layers of Pittsburg want to form a national union.

THE ironmolders of Boston propose to start a sick benefit fund.

THERE are 240,000 men and women employed in Ohio's factories.

THE English Board of Trade reports 509 strikes during 1888, with 88,000 strikers.

A GOOD number of the Key West, Florida, cigarmakers who struck have gone to Cuba.

THE *Commoner and Glassworker*, of Pittsburg, says that organized workmen are with the Brotherhood of Baseball Players.

THE American Federation of Labor has appointed T. M. Gruelle, of Indianapolis, a bitter enemy of the administration party of the K. of L., a general organizer.

THE green-glassworkers of San Francisco have requested Congressman Morrow to have the duty on beer bottles increased. They say it is necessary to save their trade.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, William J. Cannon, John S. Kirchner and J. F. Mahoney represented the International Cigarmakers' Union at the Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

IT is proposed by the Knights of Labor, Farmers' Alliance and American Federation to unite in a memorial to Congress requesting the passage of a bill restricting immigration, in the interest of the eight-hour law.

STRIKES have even spread to Egypt. The Cairo cigarette makers are the first to introduce this western system into the land of the Pharoahs, having struck against some extra strict regulations enforced by their employers.

FRANK K. FOSTER, well known in Labor circles in Massachusetts, says there are forty-five thousand union men in Boston, and he urges them to demand "free parks and the eight-hour rule for the city employes of Boston."

AT the request of the Wood Carvers' Union of Germany the Plassmann's Union of New York city issued an appeal for financial aid to all wood and stone carvers' unions to assist the German Union in enforcing the nine-hour day.

JOHN BURNS, the leader of the London dock strike, has been prevailed upon to visit this country in the interest of organized labor. He is expected to arrive early in February and will deliver a series of lectures under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor.

A CHARTER of incorporation was recently refused to the employing horseshoers of Pittsburg on the ground that their purpose was to regulate the prices and methods of work. Judge Ewing, who so decided recently, refused to order a union to declare the strike at O'Hara's Glass Works to be at an end.

THE Seamen's and Firemen's Union is making giant strides in organization. It is said this is done to secure the effective co-operation of the American sailors and firemen in case the Britishers are compelled to go on strike for the eight-hour day next May. A recent attempt to organize the German sailors failed absolutely.

EXPERIMENTS prove that good fair crops can be raised on the great arid desert of Kansas without irrigation if the ground is covered with matted straw. This will open up thousands of acres to cultivation.

DASTARDLY LYNCHERS.

A Partially Insane Man Hanged by a Masked Mob.

Hans Jacob Olsen, aged fifty years, was torn from his house at Preston, Wis., and lynched by a party of masked men. Olsen was partially insane and somewhat quarrelsome, and had been ordered by neighbors to leave the country. He was seized in bed, pulled out and his hands tied behind him despite his desperate struggles and the screams of the family. Without even allowing him time to put on his clothes the men led him out of the house. Once outside Olsen learned what was to be done with him. He caught sight of a new rope hanging over the limb of a large tree which stands not more than twenty feet from the little cabin which was his home. He struggled to free his hands, tearing the flesh from his wrists until they bled freely; but finding himself unable to get loose submitted in sullen silence. The rope was put around his neck and willing hands drew him up to strangle. His legs were not tied and his kicking and struggling were fearful. The lynchers remained some time, however, lest he might be cut down before he was dead. Then, after shouting threats of lynching any one who should dare cut down the body, they dispersed. The body was discovered in the morning, but was not cut down until the Coroner arrived. No evidence as to the identity of the lynchers was offered before the Coroner's jury. In Preston it is common gossip that the lynchers were led by one of the most prominent farmers in Preston.

Olsen had served five years in State Prison for loading wood with powder with intent to blow up the stove of a family at Blair. Arriving home from Waupun, he was shortly afterward sentenced to the County Jail for six months for threatening the lives of his family. He had just returned home from the County Jail when he was hanged.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

EDWIN BOOTH is only fifty-six years old.

BRONSON HOWARD will begin work on a new play in January.

MRS. JOHN DREW is to remain with the Jefferson-Florence Company next season.

MRS. KENDAL, the English actress now in this country, is the mother of eight children.

FORTY-NINE theatres are now delighting Italian audiences with operatic performances.

M. COQUELIN has had a brilliant success in Hamburg, where he played a star engagement.

MRS. POTTER will begin a professional tour in Australia next spring, supported, as heretofore, by Kyrle Bellew.

THE gossips have it that Henry Irving will retire from the boards a year hence, having accumulated a fair sized fortune.

MME. MODJESKA has never seen Lady Macbeth played. Her conception of the role is therefore said to be something remarkable.

MADAME ANNA MEHLIG, the celebrated pianist, has once more appeared in public at one of the London Crystal Palace concerts.

ONE Berlin (Germany) piano factory, during 1888, shipped 900 grands and 850 uprights to Mexico, Brazil and the Argentine Republic.

CONSTANZE DONITA, the American soprano who won fame in Europe, has made her debut in New York at the Amberg Theatre in "Mignon."

MISS ANNIE PATTERSON has been awarded the first degree of Doctor of Music which any lady has yet gained at the Royal University of Dublin.

MARIE VAN ZANDT, the American singer, is at present in Paris, where she is preparing for her winter tour, which commences at Barcelona and finishes at Madrid.

CHARLES WYNDHAM and Mary Moore are under engagement to play "The Headless Man" in Germany, and in German, after their return from their American tour.

MRS. PEMBERTON-HINKS is one of the few professional singers who prefer to go before an audience empty-handed. She hangs her arms at her side, with her palms in and her elbows out.

HUBBARD SMITH sold his song "Listen to My Tale of Woe" to a publisher for $15. A few days ago a British house offered him $10,000 for the exclusive right to publish the song in Europe.

MISS ELIZABETH ROBINS, a talented young American actress, has recently appeared in London with marked success at an afternoon performance of a new play by Dr. Dobbs, entitled "Her Own Witness."

THE union of Joseph Jefferson and W. J. Florence as joint stars has proved so successful this season that these two actors have decided to continue partnership, and contracts have already been signed between them for next season.

THE fire scene in "The Streets of London," as Dion Boucicault's play is known in England, has been fatal to a theatre at last. The Royal Victoria Theatre, Staleybridge, was destroyed the other day by flames which owed their origin to this realistic stage picture.

TOM REED IS SPEAKER.

Nominated For the Office in the Republican Caucus—His Career.

Congressman Tom Reed, of Maine, was nominated in the Republican caucus on the second ballot for Speaker of the House of Representatives, and was elected when Congress opened.

Mr. Reed's career has been a somewhat uneventful one, being marked by little beyond his steady political promotion. He was born in the old seaport city of Portland, on the 18th of October, 1839. He was educated at Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Maine, where he graduated at the age of twenty-one.

This was in the year preceding the outbreak of the Civil War, and during the first part of that conflict Mr. Reed was engaged in the study of law. In 1864, however, on the 19th of April, he accepted an appointment as acting assistant paymaster in the United States navy, an office which he continued to hold for more than eighteen months.

On leaving the navy in November, 1865, after the close of the war, Mr. Reed returned to his legal studies, and was soon afterward admitted to the bar of his native State. He commenced to practice his profession in Portland; but he took so active an interest in public affairs, and his talents drew him so rapidly to the front, that with him law soon became subordinate to politics. In 1868 he was elected to the Maine House of Representatives, and after serving for two years in that body became a member of the State Senate in 1870. Then for three successive years he was Attorney-General of Maine, and for four more years City Solicitor of Portland.

He was first elected to the National Legislature in 1876, when the First District of his State chose him as its representative in the Forty-fifth Congress. He has been at Washington continuously from that time, and is now the foremost Republican member of the lower house.

The Handsomest Lady in Town

Remarked to a friend the other day that she knew Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs was a superior remedy, as it stopped her cough instantly when other cough remedies had no effect whatever. So to prove this and convince you of its merit any druggist will give you a Sample Bottle *Free*. Large size 50c. and $1.

KING ALPHONSO, the baby potentate of Spain, has offered a prize to the citizen of Madrid who will invent the most novel toy.

"'Mid pleasures and palaces, tho' we may roam,
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home,"

especially if blessed with a wife whose hours are not spent in misery caused by those dragging-down pains arising from weaknesses peculiar to her sex. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription relieves and cures these troubles and brings sunshine to many darkened homes. Sold by druggists under a *positive guarantee* from manufacturers of satisfaction or money refunded. Read guarantee on bottle-wrapper.

The cleansing, antiseptic and healing qualities of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are unequaled.

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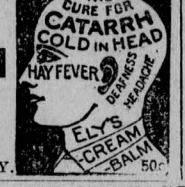

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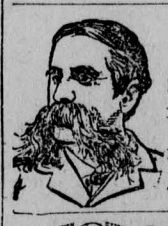

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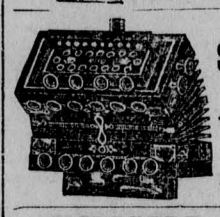

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TRADE MARK
THE GREAT
REMEDY FOR PAIN
CURES PERNANENTLY
Rheumatism
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N Y N U—48

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SUPERB FORM
LOVELY COMPLEXION
PERFECT HEALTH

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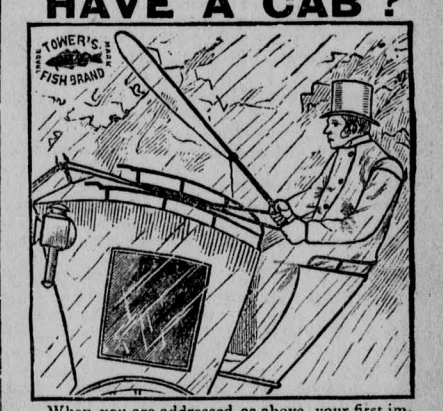

When you are addressed as above, your first impulse is to look at the driver. If the day be stormy and the driver is a wise man, you will find that he wears a "Fish Brand Slicker," and he will tell you that he is as comfortable on the box as his passenger in the cab, and that for his business this coat is invaluable. When you get once inside a "Fish Brand Slicker," there's no such thing as weather for you. It doesn't make the smallest difference whether it rains, hails, sleets, snows, or blows. You are absolutely and solidly comfortable. Get one at once. No danger of your not liking it afterwards. It is a waste of money to buy any other waterproof coat. They are worthless after a few weeks of hard usage. Beware of worthless imitations, every garment stamped with the "Fish Brand" Trade Mark. Don't accept any inferior coat when you can have the "Fish Brand Slicker" delivered without extra cost. Particulars and illustrated catalogue free.

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The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE. H. A. THOMPSON.

SWOPE & THOMPSON,

Editors & Proprietors.

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ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

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Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa., as Second Calss Mail Matter.

Saltillo.

Rev. Leilich will commence a protracted meeting at this place on Sunday night. We hope to see the conversion of many.

Captain John Brewster paid our town a visit last week and was the guest of H. H. Hudson.

William Nycum, proprietor of the "La Palace" hotel was arrested by order of the sheriff on the charge of selling liquor without a license. We hope he may prove himself innocent. However he gave bail for his appearance at court.

Miss Linnie Greenland, of Cumberland Valley is visiting her aunt, Mrs. George Sleeman, of this place. She expects to return home in the near future.

There was a good deal of drinking going on here on Thanksgiving eve, judging from the noise on the streets after church.

Rev. Bradford treated his audience to a fine sermon last Thursday evening. His remarks from a religious and political stand point were fine and well worth remembering.

Elmer Nycum, of Rock Hill, is visiting his brother, William Nycum, at this place.

There is a good meeting in progress at Cornelius Chapel.

Elba Green is the guest of his father-in-law, Samuel Grove.

Rumer says we are to have a resident physician in the person of Dr. Chestnutwood of Dudley.

It has been reported that this place was lately visited by a detective who plied his business so silently as to be able to leave as he came "incognito"

A lady had one of her letters opened by the deputy post master in mistake. If it had been a love letter there might have been some weeping.

Quite a number from this place expect to attend Institute, and judging from the programe, they will be well repaid for their time and trouble.

Joseph Parks, our constable, is busy subpœnaing witnesses on the Curfman and Nycum cases.

A. K. Green has not improved any since our last.

Samuel Davis, of Robertsdale is visiting at the residence of George Sleeman.

Frank Long while at work in the blacksmith shop at the coalbank operated by Geo. Sleeman, was horribly mangled by an explosion of powder. It appears that the powder, had been carelessly left in the shop and while Mr. Long was working away a spark from the fire fell into the powder, which immediately exploded and mangled Mr. Long as above stated. At last reports he was just living.

If I could influence the president to enfranchise women for one single hour and if that hour were devoted to the overthrow of King Alcohol, the monster would be buried many hundred fathoms under the sea where his resurrection would be impossible and where the billows would sing their mournful song over him. There has been too much woe and too many heart-aches caused by the tyrant.

Neal Crum is building an addition to his store, and his house is ready for the plasterers. Mr. Soller's house is nearly completed and Mr. Hudson is busy roofing his.

We learn that Mrs. Alice J. McCarthy arrived safely at her new home in Albany, Oregon, and is much pleased with her surroundings.

—Not only teachers and directors but parents, pupils and all interested in the education of the young should attend the county institute. There is much instructions imparted at these gatherings of educators which would be advantageous to people of every calling. The lecture course of the present institute is certainly a star course.

COMMUNICATED.

Mrs. Margaret Longacre.

Editors Item: —Permit me through the colums of your paper to pay a tribute to the memory of our beloved sister, Mrs. Margaret Longacre, who died very suddenly, Friday, November 15, 1889 at her home in this place of heart disease superinduced by rheumatism. She was aged 54 years and 21 days. In the suddenness of her death we realize the truth of the words, "In the midst of life we are in death." I voice the sentiment of every member of our Union when I say, "Oh! how much we will miss her." Faithful in the discharge of duty, ready for every work, she could always be depended upon. Cheerful under all circumstances, following the line of duty before her in the fear of the Lord. While our hearts mourn, we could say in the language of one of old, we would not call her back but we would go to her. In this dispensation of Providence we are reminded of the shortness of time and the end of all things earthly. It behooves us by this lesson to double our diligence and to work more earnestly in the future for God and soul. We pray that as we one by one pass out of life that our ranks may be filled up with more faithful workers that the good work may go on. Quite a large congregation assembled, Tuesday, 19th, in the M. E. Church, of which she was a worthy member to do honor to the last remains of our sister. The members of the W. C. T. U. with the Y's attended in a body. The floral offerings consisted of a beantiful anchor and basket of flowers, a gift from the W's and the Y's. Also a lovely pillow of chrisanthiums presented by her Sunday scool class. A calla lilly wreathed in smilax lay on her, given by one of her scholars. Thus we laid to rest one whose memory will long be enshrined in the hearts of the members of the W. C. T. U., of Mount Union, and kindly cherished by all who knew her.

"Rest from thy labor, rest,
Soul of the blest, set free;
Blest be thy memory and blest
Thy bright example be."

L. J. M.

Mount Union, Pa., Nov. 25, 1889.

—The eleventh census of the United States will be taken next year. The enumerators will call on the people next June for certain information and in order that it may be accurate preparations should be made before. For instance the agricultural reports of the census will be based on the crops of this year. Hence it is important that the farmers should keep an accurate record of this year's crops and work. If they do this they will be prepared for the enumerators and can give them ready and accurate information. If they keep no record they will be at a loss when asked to supply data and the result will be guess work and the chance of inaccurate returns in the census reports. Every citizen should be interested in accurate reports and the way to have them is for every farmer, to keep correct accounts of work done and results achieved. Will the farmers who read the ITEM make a note of this.

A FRESH FAD.

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—*Washington Post.*

Ex-Governor St. John speaking of Sacramento says: "The last thing you pass as you enter the cemetery gate and only sixty feet from it is a saloon. The first thing that confronts a mother after laying away her boy, a victim of the liquor habit, as she passes out of the gate, is the legalized business that destroyed him. Inside the cemetery are places set apart for the burial of Odd Fellows, Masons, and members of the Improved Order of Red Men. It seemed to me that what was most needed in wine-cursed California was an improved order of white men."

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CHRISTMAS
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Christmas comes but once a year,
—and at—

LYNN'S NOVELTY STORE

this year it comes, with all its grandure and attractions for old and young, surpassing any of our previous efforts of display and

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In books we take the lead. In handkerchiefs and mufflers, no one else can match us. Our plush goods consists of Albums, Dressing Cases, Smoking and Shaving Sets Work and Handkerchief Boxes, Cuff and Collar Boxes. Their quality and price will close them all out in due time. The toy line is full and the

CHINA

department is

RICH & RARE.

The jewelry line will surprise you in quality and price. Silverware you can get here at 75 cents on the dollar. If you want to give a nice present to your friend, come here and see our solid gold rings, watches and silk umbrellas at a price that will enable yon to buy. The finest line of

CHRISTMAS TREES

and ornaments ever brought to Huntingdon is now on exhibition with us. In fact our stock is the largest, the prices the lowest, and the clerks very agreeable and obliging.

Our customers will find our store a pleasant place to stroll into in search of presents as well as staple and fancy goods.

D. S. LYNN,

Opposite Opera Block,

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In this Important Department, you will find Ladies' Elegant Seal Plush Coats, Wraps, and Jackets. Ladies' Plain Plaid and Striped Newmarkets, in all the latest styles and shades. Misses' and Children's Newmarkets, Havelocks, and Gretchens.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

This week, we open the Largest Stock of Furs in the county, consisting in part of Seal, Monkey, Nutria, Astrachan, Raccoon, Beaver, Lynx, and Otter Muffs, Boas, Collars, and Caps.

FURS! A Full Assortment of Children's Furs! FURS!

THE UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT

Is filled with Scarlet, Natural Wool, Saxony Wool, Merino and Ribbed Garments for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children.

THREE SPECIALTIES! THREE!

In Blankets, We Lead the Way!
In Gentlemen's Heavy Gloves, We Defy Competition!
In Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Shoes, We Can Please All!

Yours Very Truly,

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Opera House Block, Huntingdon, Pa.

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—OF THE—
OPERA HOUSE CLOTHING STORE

Sensible are they who, before buying anything, take the trouble to investigate where they can get the best value in return for their money. Proceeding on in this careful path, you are bound to land at

EBY'S IN THE OPERA HOUSE,

where there is open for your inspection the

Largest and Finest Line of Ready-Made Clothing

ever brought to Huntingdon county. If you have not got your Fall and Winter Suit yet, will you please come and examine ours?

Men's Fine Dress Overcoats! Overcoats!

We have on our counters, the Finest Line of Light and Heavy-Weight Coats ever seen in this place. Men's Fine Dress Meltons at $10.00. We have them in eight different colors.

Boys' and Children's Clothing! Clothing!

We have them, and the prices will sell them. **Knee Pants Suits** from $1.50, $2.00, $3.00, up. Children's and Boys' Overcoats, from 4 to 13 years, $2.00, up. From 15 to 18 years, Satin-faced, in Meltons, $6.50 to $7.00.

Hats, Caps, Trunks, and Gents' Furnishing Goods!

We can scarcely mention anything about this line of goods, only we can say we have them, as our windows will show you. Our Great Underwear Sale will commence to-day and continue until you have got yours from us.

Do we refund money in case of dissatisfaction? Of course we do, and without any bickering or bantering, too, but that is no more than any first-class house will do. Buy your Fall Suit from us and you will not want to return it. It will fit you perfectly and please you so well that you will return only to buy your Overcoat and Furnishings.

W. E. EBY,

Opera House, HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE MAPLETON ITEM.
Supplement.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Wednesday, December 4, 1889.

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—CARPET WEAVER.—

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HAIR - DRESSER.

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Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

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Terms:—$1.00 per year; 50 cents for six months; 25 cents for three months. Remittances may be made by check, money order, or postal note. Let us hear from you. Respectfully, SWOPE & THOMPSON,

Sample copies free. Mapleton Depot, Pa.

School Report.

The schools of this borough are in a flourishing condition and give promise of still better results for the remainder of the term. Prof. Brumbaugh paid them one visit since the commencement of the term. The following is the reports of the different schools for the past two months:

FIRST MONTH.

School No. 3, I. N. Swope, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Enrolled	15	9	24
Average Attendance	12	7	19
Per cent. of "	97	92	95

Pupils who missed no time: Lizzie Boring, Prudence C. Miller, Ettie McLaughlin, Mollie McConahy, Grace McConahy, W. W. Broombaugh, Frank H. Logan, J. B. Montgomery, Lloyd Parker, Arthur Parker, E. Guy Rex, Melvin Miller, Walter Cramer, J. W. P. Henderson, Albert B. Baker, Russell McDonald.

School No. 2, H. A. Thompson, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Enrolled	10	26	36
Average Attendance	9	23	32
Per cent. of "	95	90	93

Pupils who missed no time: Grace Cree, Minerva Wilson, Flora Dunn, Grace Lamberson, Sadie Baker, Esther McDonald, Wannie Brandt, Alda Parker, Dorortha Robley, Manie White, Ira Wibley, John Weston, Oscar Wilson, Allie McDonald, Martin Wilson, Frank Himes.

School No. 1, Miss Fannie Isenberg, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Enrolled	30	18	48
Average Attendance	21	16	37
Per cent. of "	73	91	82

Pupils who missed no time: Cynthia Dunn, Bessie Chilcote, Dessie Harvey, Grace McMullin, Maggie Cree, Bertha White, Oscar Dunn, Bruce Yocum, Alfred Lambersop, William Barkley, Howard Himes. William Hughes.

SECOND MONTH.

School No. 3, I. N. Swope, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Total
Enrolled	16	9	25
Average Attendance	15	8	23
Per cent of "	95	90	93

Pupils who missed no time: Grace McConahy, Ettie McLaughlin, Prudie Miller. Lloyd Baker, Albert Baker, Melvin Miller E. Guy Rex, J. B. Montgomery, Frank H. Logan, Lawrence Fisher, W. W. Broombaugh.

School No. 2, H. A. Thompson, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Enrolled	12	27	39
Average Attendance	10	24	34
Per cent. of "	87	90	89

Pupils who missed no time: Fannie Foreman, Alda Parker, Esther McDonald, Sadie Baker, Grace Lamberson, Viola Godard, Flora Dunn, Minerva Wilson, Daisy Banks, Katie Long, Mary Himes, Nora Himes, Grace Cree, Matilda Foreman, Albert McDonald, Frank Himes, Martin Wilson, Oscar Wilson, Ira Wibley.

School No. 1, Miss Fannie Isenberg, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Enrolled	28	19	47
Average Attendance	27	16	43
Per cent. of "	97	92	94

Pupils who missed no time: Cynthia Dunn, Ada Wood, Ettie McDonald, Annie Marlin, Bertha White, Maggie Cree, Elvire White, Ray Godard, Chas. W. Swope, Oscar Dunn, Wilbur Yocum, Bert Codner, Lee Rex, Howard Baker, William Hughes, George Broombaugh.

Dedication of the New Reformatory Chapel.

The chapel in the State Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon was dedicated to the worship of God Sunday afternoon. The chapel is located at the top of the guard building and is a large, cheery, well-ventilated room, the ceiling handsomely frescoed in gilt, and the floor of tesselated asphaltum. The chairs are made with reversible seats, and are cosy and comfortable. The room has stained glass windows at each side, top, and at both ends, and is well-lighted at night by electricity. It is neatly furnished and well adapted to the purposes for which it is intended.

The time for opening the services having arrived, the 180 wards of the state were marched into the chapel, with arms folded, and at the tap of the bell were seated in front of the speaker. The platform was occupied by Rev. Dr. George E. Reed, president of Dickinson College, Supt. McClaughry, Warden Smith, Capt. Dickinson, President of the Reformatory at Detroit, Samuel McCamant and Alex. Port, of the Board of Managers, Revs. Jolly, of Alexandria; Wallace, of James Creek; Freeman, Curns, Smith, Musser, Prideaux, Anstandt and McGee, of Huntingdon.

After a voluntary by the choir and devotional exercises, Rev. Dr. Reed preached an excellent practical discourse from 1 Kings, 2: 1-2. "Now the days of David drew nigh, that he should die, and he charged Solomon, his son, saying: I go the way of all the earth: be thou strong therefore, and shew thyself a man."

The discourse was full of apt illustrations, beautiful thoughts, and good practical suggestions to the congregation. He closed with an eloquent tribute to the chapel and a prayer that it would be a blessing to all.

The formal dedication was then performed by Rev. James Curns according to the ritual of the Methodist Episcopal church, Mr. McCamant presenting it for that purpose.

THE MAPLETON ITEM.

Supplement.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, Dec. 4, 1889.

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Police-Officers—James Montgomery, R. N. McCarl.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Mapleton Lodge, No. 468, I. O. O. F. meets every Saturday evening, at 7.00 o'clock, in Rex's Hall. David Shore, N. G.; J. K. Gillam, Secretary.

Aldema Lodge, Daughters of Rebeka, No. 189, meets first and third Monday evenings of each month. H. H. Swope, N. G.; Miss Laura Gillam, Secretary.

Washington Camp, No. 59, Patriotic Order Sons of America meets every Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, in Rex's Hall. Juniata Council (White Degree) meets first Tuesday evening of each month, immediately after adjournment of Camp. John M. Miller, President; George W. Wright, Secretary.

Harry Corbin Post, No. 200, G. A. R. meets first and third Friday evenings of each month, in Rex's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. C. L. Bencoter, pastor. Preaching every Sunday, alternating morning and evening. Sunday-school, 9 o'clock, a. m. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening. Young Men's prayer-meeting every Friday evening.

Church officials—Stewards, A. Heeter, T. M. Logan, H. H. Swope, I. N. Swope, J. P. Wilson, H. R. Gurd. Trustees, A. Heeter, D. H. Foster, R. S. Henderson, J. P. Wilson, Martin Wilson, A. Broombaugh, H. R. Gurd, Benj. O'Connor, John S. Henderson. Superintendent Sunday-school, D. H. Foster; Secretary, J. A. Brumbaugh.

Presbyterian Church—Rev. D. H. Campbell, pastor. Preaching every other Sabbath, alternating morning and afternoon (3 o'clock). Sunday-school, 9, a. m. Prayer-meeting every Sunday and Thursday evenings.

Church officials—Elders, W. H. Rex, A. W. Swope, Samuel Hatfield, B. F. Baker. Deacon, W. W. Wright. Trustees, V. B. McCarthy, Samuel Hatfield, W. W. Wright. Superintendent, Sunday-school, B. F. Baker; Secretary, W. E. Bitner.

U. B. Church—Rev. W. Cramer, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath, alternating morning and evening. Sunday-school, 9, a. m. Prayer-meeting every Thursday evening.

Church officials—Trustees, E. Robley, A. M. Parker, Philip Hooper, J. K. Robley, B. F. Godard. Leader, E. Robley; Assistant Leader, B. F. Slates. Steward, J. K. Robley. Superintendent, Sunday-school, B. F. Godard; Secretary, A. M. Parker.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Institute.

—New Goods at Mrs. Evans'.

—D. M. Evans paid the county seat a visit on Monday.

—F. D. Heeter took a pleasure trip to Philadelphia last week.

—D. M. Cowher last Saturday disposed of his meat market to B. O'Connor & Sons.

—For Choice Irish Potatoes at 65 cents per bushel, send to Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

—Don't fail to read Lynn's advertisements on the first and fourth pages of this issue.

—Don't suffer with indigestion, use Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. For sale by Phillips & Son.

—50 cents will buy a shirt and a pair of drawers at A. G. Ewing & Son's, Mount Union, Pa.

—The W. C. T. U. will meet tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the residence of B. O'Connor.

—Men's Handsome Dress Overcoats for $8, $10, and $12.50 at A. G. Ewing & Son's, Mount Union, Pa.

—W. A. Shoop is moving to Orbisonia this week where he has secured a position at the furnace coke ovens.

—Mrs. Cramer, wife of Rev. W. Cramer, of this place, is confined to the house from the effect of a bad cold.

—The weather having become more settled, the protracted meeting in the M. E. church was resumed last Sunday night.

—John D. Miller, who has been employed at the Pennfield tannery for many months, returned home last Saturday.

—An infant son of William H. and Lizzie Wright died on Monday night and was buried yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

—William H. Abbott, formerly of Saltillo, has opened a boot and shoe shop in G. W. Yocum's building near the tannery.

—Ladies', Misses', and Children's Coats and Jackets in big assortment and right prices at A. G. Ewing & Son's, Mount Union, Pa.

—James Montgomery was a visitor to the county capitol on Monday.

—Ladies' Dress Flannels, in Plaid, Stripe, or Plain Colors, and at prices from 25 to 50 cents per yard at Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

—Esther, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. McDonald, fell from the roof of a coal shed a few days ago and bruised her face very badly.

—For Silks, Plushes, Saxony and Germantown Yarns, Handsome Ribbons, and Velveteens go to A. G. Ewing & Son's, Mount Union, Pa.

—Messrs G. M. Green & Sons, of Cassville, have almost completed Alfred Broombaugh's new house. The structure is quite an improvement to railroad street.

—George W. Smith and Miss Amie Barnett were married Thursday, Nov. 28, 1889, at the residence of Mr. Calbetzer, in Huntingdon, by Rev. W. Cramer.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad company have lumber on hand at Jackstown with which to build a new reservoir. It will be located in the woods back of the engine house.

—F. E. Weaver sprained his back last Thursday by over lifting. He took advantage of his inability to work to visit his father and mother who are ill at their home in Altoona.

—Josheph A. Lucas had the misfortune so fall into one of the vats at the tannery, where he is employed, a few days ago, and sustained several cuts about the face and head.

—The reason why Arnica & Oil Liniment is so popular with the ladies is because it not only is very healing and soothing but its odor is not at all offensive. For sale by Phillips & Son.

—Complaint is being made by residents of Hares Valley that Mapleton hunters are shooting tame turkeys. Two belonging to Samuel Decker were shot and left in the field. Better stop it.

—John K. Robley took suddenly ill Monday evening of last week with pneumonia and since Saturday his condition has been precarious, his life being despaired of at times. We hope for his speedy recovery.

—Mr. and Mrs. Howard C. Bratton, of Harrisburg, arrived in town last Wenesday. Mr. Bratton returned home the same evening but his wife is spending some time among her relatives and many friends in Mapleton.

—Men's, Ladies' and Children's Underwear in all wool red, in white and gray merino and in camel's hair. All sizes from infant's sizes to the largest men's and women's sizes and at right prices at A. G. Ewing & Son's,

—Quarterly meeting services will be held in the U. B. church next Saturday and Sunday. Services will be as follows: Quarterly conference at 4 p. m., and preaching by the presiding elder at 7.30 p. m., Saturday, preaching at 10.30 a. m. and 7 p .m. Sunday.

—The festival and bazar, held by the ladies aid society of the U. B. church, last Saturday evening was a great success. It was liberally patronized but provision was made for even a larger patronage than was recieved. The net receipts amounted to over $30.00

—We are transferring all our accounts into a new ledger and desire to have a settlement with all our customers before making the transfer. Please call for settlement as soon as you can and oblige, Yours Truly,

PHILLIPS & SON.

—On Thanksgiving day one of our young ladies mistook her finger for the leg of a gobbler which she was carving and nearly amputated it. The expression she used was: "Ouch! Why, mamma this knife is as dull as a hoe handle." The accident is not very serious.

—Prof. Barret of St. Lawrence county, N. Y., speaking of pulmonary diseases, says: not one death occurs now where twenty died before Downs' Elixir was known. Over fifty years of constant success places Downs' Elixir at the head of the long list of cough remedies. For sale by Phillips & Son.

—A powerful temperance story serial is now being written by Col. Thos. W. Knox for publication in the *Toledo Weekly Blade*, to commence early in December. Col. Knox is well known as the author of the "Boy Traveller" series, and his new story will be a revelation to people of all classes on both sides of the temperance question. Send postal card to *Blade*, Toledo, Ohio, for free specimen copy containing opening chapters. Send names of all your friends, also. See advertisement elsewhere.

Death of Jacob Eby.

Jacob Eby died at his home, at Aughwick Mills, this county, on Wednesday evening, November 17, 1889, aged 70 years. Mr. Eby was a successful business man and a member of the firm of Morrison, Bare & Cass until 1886. Since that time he has been a partner of the firm of D. M. Bare & Co. He resided at Roaring Springs for a number of years. He was also the owner of considerable property in Huntingdon county. He was a kind hearted, generous man, beloved by all who knew him. He was unmarried, and leaves two brothers—George Eby, of Mill Creek, and Samuel Eby, of Ardenheim, and two sisters—Mrs. Dutton Madden, of Chester county, and Mrs. D. M. Bare, of Roaring Springs, to mourn his loss. His funeral took place at his late residenc at Aughwick Mills, Huntingdon county, Pa.—*Altoona Tribune.*

Notice.

Having disposed of my meat market all persons indebted to me for meat are hereby notified that all accounts not settled on or before the 10th inst. will be left in the hands of a justice for collection. D. M. COWHER.

—George Broombaugh, a nine year old pupil of the No. 1 school of this borough has a peculiarity which is worthy of investigation. The lad is an ambidexterist. When writing with his right hand his copy book is kept in the usual position but when writing with his left hand the copy book is placed topside down and the letters are formed in an inverted position. If he write two lines, one with the right hand in ordinary maner and the other in the peculiar maner in which he uses the left hand, and the copy book be handed to one who knows nothing of the maner in in which the writing is done, that of the left hand will be selected invariably as the better specimen of penmanship. All effort to prevent the placing of the book in the peculiar manner have proven fruitless. Whether it be habit or not has not been determined. If it is, it should be corrected, if not, he is a subject for investigation.

—The highest happiness of this world will not be attained until all people, old and young, male and female learn to mind their own business, and not burden themselves with their neighbor's business as well. It is a true, though somewhat hackneyed saying that "Every one has enough to do to keep his own doorstep clean." How frequently we hear one person say of another, "It would be more to her credit if she did so and so." There is not one of us who has not heard this unkind, unchristianlike expression at one time or another. Now what right have we to criticize what our neighbor does, so long as it is right and legitimate, and so long as it does not effect us in the least? Would it not be better for us to do what we think is creditable, right and what we feel to be our duty, at the same time cherishing feelings of charity towards our neighbor?

—A man for whom we have always had the highest regard said in our hearing recently: "a man's friends are his capital," a truth to which we heartily assent. One may have honor, position, great wealth or learning, but if we have not friends of what avail are they!—There is no treasure so precious as a life-long friendship. How few such friendships there are! There are so many ways of losing friends that when one is gained he should be grappled to with hooks of steel. Pride, selfishness, advancement, adversity, should never be thought of between friends. If only the same excellence is looked for that we are willing to be measured for then there would be much less to divide those who give promise of being life-long friends, and it must always be remembered if a man is to have friends he must show himself friendly.—*Ex.*

—A very pleasant social gathering was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Fry last Saturday, the occasion being the anniversary of the birth of Mr. Fry. A goodly number of neighbors and the following persons from a distance were present: Rev. and Mrs. Sheeder, Misses Rachel and Letitia Speck and Mrs. Goodman, of Mill Creek, and Mr. Turnbaugh, (father of Mrs. Fry) of Perry county. An excellent repast was served of which all partook to their entire satisfaction, so much so that the services of a physician were necessary in at least two cases.

A Brilliant P. O. S. of A. Demonstration.

Thursday last, Thanksgiving Day, was a gala day at Mount Union, it being the time appointed by Washington Camp, No. 346, Pa., P. O. S. of A., for presenting flags to the schools of Mount Union and Shirleysburg boroughs and Shirley township. Extensive preparations had had been made for the occasion, but the very wet weather which preceded the day, made the probabilities of a pleasant occasion very doubtful. For this reason several camps which had expressed an intention to participate were deterred from being present. However a goodly number were present and promptly at 2 o'clock p. m. the parade moved in the following order.

Marshalls, 3.
Carriage containing State President, Hon. James R. Kenney, Mayor of Reading, Pa., and Dr. G. C. Borst, chairman of reception committee.
Carriage containing school directors W. D. Gayton, James F. Bathurst, Frank H. Harrison and M. W. Isenburg.
Drum Corps, 15 men.
Co. A. 5th regiment, N. G. P., 43 men.
Huntingdon City band, 20 men.
W. C. No. 321, 45 men.
Mapleton cornet band, 15 men.
W. C. No. 59, 32 men.
W. C. No. 350, 12 men.
Patterson band, 17 men.
W. C. No. 291, 15 men.
Orbisonia drum corps, 6 men.
W. C. No. 348, 33 men.
W. C. No. 442, 30 men.
Newton Hamilton drum corps, 7 men.
W. C., No. 263, 20 men.
Mount Union Band, 15 men.
W. C., No. 346, 36 men.
Total number in line, 370.

The procession was formed on Shirley and Division streets, moved to Pennsylvania avenue, thence to Washington street, thence to Water street, thence to Franklin street, thence to Jefferson street, thence to Market street, thence to Division street, thence to Shirley street, thence to the M. E. church where the presentation was made.

The presentation address was made by State President James R. Kenney. It was a masterly address of which we may have more to say again. Mayor Kenney is a fluent speaker who has the happy faculty of captivating his audience and holding them enraptured until the conclusion of his remarks. Hon. P. M. Lyttle, in his usual happy and elegant manner received the flags on behalf of the school boards.

NOTES.

W. T. Bell makes a fine appearance as marshall. His aides performed their duties nobly.

The district president's regalia, costing $25, and contested for by Bros. J. M. Steese, of Orbisonia, and B. E. Morrison, of Newton Hamilton, was won by the latter, who succeeded in raising over $46.

Washington Camp, No. 346, of Mount Union, held a festival in connection with the demonstration which cleared them about sixty dollars over and above the expenses of the occasion.

—As cold weather is aproacheng, and as much fuel is wasted in the manner of replenishing coal fires, both in furnace and in grates, it would be well to follow the following method from an expert on the subject of fuel saving: They should be fed with a little at a time, and often. But servants to save time and trouble, put on a great deal at once, the first result being that almost all the heat is absorbed by the newly put on coal, which does not give out heat until it has become red hot. Hence for a while the room is cold, but when it becomes fairly a glow the heat is insufferable. The time to replenish a fire is as soon as the coals begin to show ashes on their surface; then put on merely enough to show a layer of black coal covering the red. This will soon kindle, and as there is not much of it, an excess of heat will not be given out. Many also put out their fire also by stirring the grate as soon as fresh coal is put on, thus leaving all the heat in the ashes, when it should be sent to the new supply of coal. The time to stir the fire is just when the new coal is pretty well kindled. This method of managing a coal fire is troublesome, but it saves fuel, gives more uniform heat and prevents the discomfort of alternations of heat and cold above referred to.

J. G. GILLAM.

January 1, 1890.

On the above date, I will close out my business at this place. My relations with the people have been very pleasant. The patronage bestowed upon me has been more liberal than I could have expected. Our store has made a good reputation, and we do not intend that this shall be marred, simply because we are closing out.

We have a big stock of goods on hand, and are receiving additions almost daily.

Everybody Knows

we carry a well-selected stock, and we sell at extremely low prices. We want to hold your trade for our successor, and to this end we are offering big bargains in a great many lines of goods. We have many goods which must be moved from our shelves by the last of the month. We haven't space to enumerate them, but come and buy your goods from us and see if we are not offerihg big inducements.

There isn't any use in making a longer story of this. We have a big lot of goods and we are determined to sell them. Cone and see us.

Respectfully,
J. G. GILLAM.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR DECEMBER 8.

Lesson Text: "Solomon and the Queen of Sheba," I Kings x., 1-13—Golden Text: Matt. xii., 42—Commentary.

This lesson presents to us Solomon at the very summit of his prosperity; he had asked for wisdom and God had given him wisdom which excelled the wisdom of all the children of the East and all the wisdom of Egypt, so that people came from all Kings of the earth to hear his wisdom. (I Kings iv., 30,34.) His great wealth and some of the uses he made of it is described in the portion of this chapter which follows our lesson and in Eccles. ii.

1. "And when the Queen of Sheba heard of the fame of Solomon concerning the name of the Lord, she came to prove him with hard questions." The fact that this visit is fully recorded both here and in II Chron. ix., and that our Lord Jesus Himself referred to it (Matt. xii., 42) marks it as an event of more than ordinary importance; and our Saviour's reference to it points to a time and significance yet future. Sheba was evidently the uttermost part in one direction of the then known world, a country lying around the extreme south of the Red Sea. To this remote land the fame of Solomon concerning the name of Jehovah had been carried. Observe here and throughout the lesson that it was not Solomon, but Jehovah, whose name and glory had thus spread abroad; Solomon being only the human and visible channel of this great glory.

2. "She communed with him of all that was in her heart." She came with a great train of camels bearing spices, very much gold and precious stones; somewhat as the wise men from the East came long afterward to the King of the Jews, bearing gold, and frankincense, and myrrh (Matt. ii., 1, 2, 11); and as all nations will yet do when once the glory of the Lord is risen upon Israel (Isa. lx., 1-6).

3. "And Solomon told her all her questions." The first verse says that she came to prove him with hard questions, but now that she sees and hears him, every question is answered. Seeing Jesus is the way out of every difficulty; and the many things which now seem to us so hard, dark and mysterious will all be cleared up when we see Him as He is.

4, 5. "And when the Queen of Sheba had seen * * * there was no more spirit in her." She had seen the Wisdom of Jehovah through him as he answered all her hard questions, and now she beholds with her eyes his house, his table, his servants, their standing, their apparel, his cupbearers and his ascent to the house of Jehovah; and as she looks upon this seven hued rainbow of glory, all sense of her own importance is gone without an effort. A sight of the glory of God in the face of Jesus will effectually blind us to the importance of self and to the attractiveness of this present world.

6. "It was a true report that I heard." So must all those have said who, having heard of the fame of Jesus, came to prove Him; every question was fully and wisely answered, every case of disease completely cured.

7. "Howbeit I believed not the words." She must have believed something, or she would not have come on this long journey; but she did not believe all she heard, for it seemed too grand to be true. Israel's oppression by the enemy was always because "they believed not in God and trusted not in His salvation." Zacharias was deaf and dumb for a season, because he did not believe God; and we are warned to take heed lest there be in any of us an evil heart of unbelief, and lest we thus come short of our rest. (Ps. lxxviii., 22; Luke i., 20, 62; Heb. iii., 12; iv., 1-3.) Notice, on the other hand, the blessings of faith as seen in Abram, Daniel, Mary and others. (Gen. xv., 6; Dan. vi., 23; Luke i., 45; Acts xxvii., 25).

"Behold, the half was not told me; thy wisdom and prosperity exceedeth the fame which I heard." It is impossible to tell the half of the hundredth part of the goodness of God, either of that which has been manifested in the gift of His dear Son or of that which is laid up for those who fear Him (I John iv., 9; Ps. xxxi., 19). "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man the things which God hath prepared for them that love Him, but God hath revealed them unto us by His Spirit" (I Cor. ii., 9, 10); and yet how few believed the things which are revealed.

8. "Happy thy men, happy these thy servants which stand continually before thee, that hear thy wisdom." This was her estimate of the privileges which they enjoyed, and we do not think she said too much; but whether those who enjoyed these privileges thought as much of them as she did is another matter.

9. "Blessed be the Lord thy God, who delighted in thee, to set thee on the throne of Israel." In II Chron. ix., 8, the throne is called the throne of the Lord, and Solomon is said to be King for Him. Such is the statement also concerning this most wonderful of all the thrones of earth, in I Chron. xxviii., 5; xxix., 33, pointing us forward to Jer. iii., 17; Zeph. iii., 14, 15; Luke i., 32, 33.

"Because the Lord loved Israel forever," or, as in II Chron. ix., 8, "To establish them forever." The unsearchable and unchangeable love of God is the reason of all His dealings with Israel, or with the church, or with nations.

10. "There came no more such abundance of spices as these which the Queen of Sheba gave to King Solomon." Gold worth three million of dollars, precious stones and of spices very great store; such was her offering to the King because of the name of Jehovah. What life from the dead it shall be when the kingdom is restored to Israel, and the wealth of the nations is poured in upon them because of the name of Jehovah. (Rom. xi., 15; Isa. lx., 11, R. V.)

11, 12. "No such almug (or algum) trees were seen unto this day." The navy of Hiram brought not only gold and precious stones, but a great plenty of these trees which Solomon seems to have used chiefly for musical instruments (II Chron. ix., 11). Thus we have the Gentiles supplying the materials for prayer and praise, inasmuch as incense was a symbol of prayer (Ps. cxli., 2), and the musical instruments were to praise God with.

13. "And King Solomon gave unto the Queen of Sheba all her desire, whatsoever she asked." Besides that which he gave her of his royal bounty he gratified her every desire. He gave as a King, royally and cheerfully. Do we in any measure realize that we are joint heirs with Christ, that He will fulfill the desire of them that fear Him, that He is saying: "If ye shall ask anything in My Name I will do it," and that we are even now blessed with all spiritual blessings in Him, while He eagerly longs to show us all His glory? (Ps. cxlv., 19; John xiv., 14; xvii., 24; Eph. i., 3). A full surrender to Him will cause us to enjoy all these things and Himself as including them all; but there is no other way.

"So she turned and went to her own country, she and her servants." She came thinking a good deal of herself, and laden with presents for the far famed King; she returned emptied of self and laden with his favors. Jesus will cheerfully receive whatever we willingly bring Him, but if we come with any sense of our own importance, and get anything like a glimpse of Him, we shall wonderfully fall in our own estimation and be glad to receive graciously from Him, instead of thinking that we can give Him any thing.—*Lesson Helper.*

EXTREME low water in the Mississippi recently unearthed a historical relic at the ferry landing at Columbus, Ky., in the shape of a huge, old-fashioned columbiad, which did duty during the late war in the hands of the Confederates. Those familiar with the history of the formidable weapon state that it played a conspicuous part in the battle of Belmont, Mo., in the fall of 1861, and that from its lofty perch on the bluffs above Columbus it sent many a huge shell screaming across the river into Grant's army, and that it had more to do with keeping the gunboats at bay than all others at the fort. The gun is the only remaining relic of the Confederate fortifications erected at Columbus, Ky., thirty years ago.

THE French illustrated journals give lengthy accounts and interesting illustrations of the projected bridge across the channel between England and France, and which France is especially desirous of building. In England there is a current of sentiment against it on the plea that English influence will be reduced if the "silver streak" is bridged. But it is thought that the great work will be completed before the close of the century. The French estimates allow 380,000,000 francs, or $76,000,000, for the pillars in masonry and their shelters against the wind, and 480,000,000 francs, or $96,000,000, for the metallic superstructure. There will be no difficulty in raising the money if all the other obstacles to the enterprise can be overcome.

THE Convent of Muri, in Canton Argou, Switzerland, has been burned nearly to the ground. The building dates from the eleventh century, and was within recent years transformed into a museum and at the same time a retreat for pensioners on the treasury of the canton. Much of the carved woodwork and furniture is lost, together with many precious books and manuscripts. This place was a most wonderful repository for specimens of illuminated vellum.

THE heart of Queen Marie of Bavaria was removed from her body soon after her death, at Munich, several months ago, and embalmed, according to a custom which has prevailed in the royal house since the middle ages. Recently it was placed in a silver urn and taken, with much pomp and ceremony, to the ancient chapel of Our Lady of Mercies, where it now rests in a niche of the chancel walls, near the hearts of kings and queens who died centuries ago.

MR. GLADSNONE has an iron library, which is erected close to the parish church; there are five rooms in it, the principal one being forty-one feet long and twenty-one feet wide. Twenty ton weight of books will be fitted into the cases which are being made; but it is intended for quiet study, only a few persons will be allowed to use the library at one time.

JOHN GARNETT, a British sailor, died in the Seattle hospital last week. He told his attendants that there was a cache on Apple Island, lying between Vancouver Island and the mainland, that contained $160,000 in gold dust that came from Fraser River. He had no map to give the exact location, but the island is a small one.

AT a wedding which took place recently at Chiselhurst, England, the officiating clergyman left out the words, "With this ring I thee wed," etc. The omission was not referred to until the bridal party were assembled at breakfast, and then the party repaired once more to the church, where the service was performed a second time.

GEORGE FREDERICKS, who lives near Leetonia, Ohio, was scared nearly out of his wits the other night by something he thought was a ghost at his bed-room window. Investigation showed, however, that the intruder was only his old white mare, who seemed to want to take a peep into her master's sleeping apartment.

MONTGOMERY SEARS, who is one of the richest men of Boston, and lives in an American palace, is the son of a grocer who lived on fifty cents a day and slept in the store. He made money and saved it, following the wise advice of Franklin, that a "penny saved is a penny gained."

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

THE SUNBEAMS.

"Now, what shall I send to the earth today?"
Said the great round golden sun.
"Oh, let us go down there to work and play,"
Said the sunbeams every one.

So down to the earth in a shining crowd,
Went the merry, busy crew;
They painted with splendor each floating cloud
And the sky, as they passed through.

"Shine on, little stars, if you like," they cried,
"We will weave a golden screen
That soon all your twinkling and light shall hide,
Though the moon may peep between."

The sunbeams then in through the window crept
To the children in their beds;
They poked at the eyelids of those who slept,
Gilded all the little heads.

"Wake up, little children," they cried in glee,
"And from dreamland come away!
We've brought you a present, wake up and see!
We have brought a sunny day."

A PERSIAN BOY.

When a Persian boy is eight years old it is time to think of serious things. Up to that time he has played in the garden or in the street lanes, as much with girls as with boys, his lodging being in the women's quarter of the dwelling with his mother and sisters. His sports are ball, kite-flying, hide-and seek or tchitik. The last is a game not infrequently played also by American lads. It consists of a stick resting on a stone. The upper end being struck smartly by a bat, the stick springs into the air, when it is struck across the field and met by another lad, who bats it back. Failing to hit it, the second striker is out. This is one of the oldest and most common games of the East. Jack stones is also a favorite Persian game, especially because it requires little effort and can be played on warm days in the shade of the vines, when the heat of the sun makes it well-nigh impossible to venture out of the shade.

When the Persian boy is nine or ten his father calls him to his side, caresses him, strokes his face, and says: "Light of my eyes, my young lion, it is time for thee to be studying the book. God willing, we will make of thee a vizier; thou shalt have horses, and men servants, and hand-maidens, and summer places, and hunting grounds, and the crowds shall make obeisance to thee in the market-place. In any case there is work before thee, whether thou become a baker's apprentice or a great vizier. Thou must go to school; then I will apprentice thee to some artisan; say thy prayers and perform thrice ablutions five times daily, and oft repeat the name of the prophet, and let no silver slip through thy fingers through foolishness; so shalt thou be happy. Now go, my son, with my blessing; but remember, if thou art lazy and forgetest these counsels of mine thou shalt eat much stick. There, go now; I wish to smoke awhile and count my beads."

CHILDREN AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Among the most interesting exhibits at the World's Fair held in Philadelphia in 1876 were those made by children. They were usually placed in some little out-of-the-way corner, but when found they sometimes gave a more significant idea of the actual life of the country from which they came than did the great national or commercial displays which occupied more conspicuous places.

From a school in Russia came sheets of parchment, each containing an object lesson, the work of the little scholars. One held a pressed flax-flower, a bunch of flax fibres, some linen thread and a bit of woven linen lace. Another contained samples of wheat in flower and in seed, a tiny sack of flour, a morsel of unleavened bread, and a miniature flask of whiskey.

Two Dutch lads sent from Holland a miniature copy of the defence of that country against the sea; little withes, single and twisted together, and the same curiously woven and mortared with clay so as to resist the strongest attacks of sea or storm. These things took us home to the domestic life of the people who sent them; to Olga and her brother in their chalet among the snows; to the little Russian children searching for their specimens in the steppes; to the "handy" Dutch boy tinkering with their tools. They gave a human truth to the whole great exhibition.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

An entirely new rose, called the "rainbow rose," was exhibited at a recent flower show in San Francisco. It is small, and of a delicate shade of rose pink, with darker bars running lengthwise of the petals.

After immersion in water for thirty-seven days, specimens of pine were found by Professor D. V. Wood to have been lengthened 0.165 per cent., oak 0.085 per cent., and chestnut 0.065 per cent., the lateral swelling being 2.6 per cent. for pine, 3.5 per cent. for oak, and 3.65 per cent. for chestnut.

An English scientist has been making experiments to determine the important part which light plays in the development of animal life. A dozen tadpoles were confined in a box from which every ray of light was excluded. The result was that only two of them developed into frogs, and those were short-lived. The others increased considerably in size, but never left the tadpole form.

The recent discovery by a New England chemist of a cheap method of dissolving zinc by combining it with hydrogen is regarded as a most valuable one. The product is a solution called zinc-water, and has the property of making wood to which it has been applied absolutely fireproof, and at a very low cost. This discovery is likely to revolutionize fire insurance, as well as to immensely decrease the loss by fire.

In New Granada, South America, grows a plant which is locally known as the "ink plant." Its juice serves, without the slightest preparation, as ink. At first the writing appears red, but in a few hours it assumes a deep black hue. Several sheets of manuscript, written with this natural ink, became soaked with sea water on their journey to Europe, but when dried, the writing was found to be still perfectly clear.

A peculiar tendency in idiots to imperfections and disease in the teeth has been noticed by several physicians and it has been studied in 100 cases of idiots at random. The multiplicity and variety of the dental lessons were remarkable and the conclusion has been drawn that idiocy, with or without epilepsy, predisposes to arrests of development and to anomalies of dentition. The effect rarely appears in the first teeth, but almost wholly in the second.

In Europe the telephone as a disease disseminator is under discussion. A Frenchman has discovered a new disorder termed "aural overpressure," caused by the constant strain of the auditory apparatus in shouting through the telephone. In some cases the tinkling of the bell has affected the ears of persons the same way that inflamed eyes cannot bear the light. The patients suffer from nervous excitability, with buzzing noises in the ear, giddiness and neuralgic pains.

Nevrose Among Dogs.

A really startling communication has been made to the French academy of sciences. It is to the effect that the malady of the period in France known as the nevrose, which may be taken to mean a general upset of the nerves, and various disorders belonging to the hysterical category, is no longer confined to men and women, who, so to say, burn the candle of their lives at both ends, but is spreading amongst the canine race. Hysterical phenomena have been remarked in dogs, especially in pet dogs, nursed in the lap of luxury, and deprived of what may be said to constitute a healthy existence for a dog. Many of these pampered four-footed favorites have succumbed, it appears, to nervous disorders, or to violent hysterical attacks, and an examination of their remains after death has proved that the seat of the disorder which cut short their days was merely the nerves. This seems strange; but the theory is that dogs, like men, are susceptible to the influences that surround them, and whereas cases of hysteria have been observed in what may be called fashionable society dogs, nothing of the kind has been noticed in the shepherd's dog or those of a humbler class. In a word, we are assured that the fashionable dog of the period, taking too little exercise, feeding too well, and living in an artificial atmosphere, is falling a victim to the terrible nevrose, precisely like its mistress, and possibly shortly we shall hear of the dear little four-footed creatures having morphia injected to allay their nervousness.—

Well-doing.

Think the good,
And not the clever;
Thoughts are seeds
That grow forever
Bearing richest fruit in life.
Such alone can make
The thinker
Strong to conquer in the strife.

Love the good,
And not the clever;
Noble men!
The world can never
Cease to praise the good they've done.
They alone the true
Who gather
Harvests which their deeds have won.

Do the good,
And not the clever;
Fill thy life
With true endeavor.
Strive to be the noblest man,
Not what others do;
But rather
Do the best you can.

—*The Little Giant.*

HUMOROUS.

Mirth wakes the man; the want of wit the fellow.

An agricultural association—Wheat, barley and oats.

The only thing that beats a good wife is a bad husband.

Could a Chinese ship yard be properly called a junk shop?

A sugar manufacturer need not necessarily have sandy hair.

The reason the hatter got so mad was probably because his nap was disturbed.

First Clock—How are you getting along? Second Clock—Oh, I'm still living on tick.

Squeers—Do you live on pleasant terms with your landlady? Nickleby—No; on cash terms.

Old Lady—Sir, you've stolen my daughter's love. Unabashed Culprit—Well, didn't I return it?

The absent-minded professor to the night watchman. "Good night. I hope you will sleep well."

"Come off the perch," said the fisherman, as he removed the scales from a specimen of the finny tribe.

"Slow and sure," the wise heads claim,
Is by far the b tter plan;
The slow man gets there all the same—
Just behind the other man.

Scholastic Item—Tommy—"I wish the school-room was round." Mother—"Why?" "So the teacher couldn't make me stand in the corner."

Jackson: Mrs. Henpeck tells me she gained six pounds while she was in the mountains. Henpeck: That's nothing; I gained twelve while she was away.

Dentist, to patient: Better a sound false tooth than a rotten real one. Patient (testily): Then why didn't you say so before you commenced to plug it?

Teacher—"Now, suppose you had 15 cents and spent five for a school book, how would you ascertain the amount you had remaining? Head Boy—Count it, sir.

A speaker at a public meeting talked and talked and talked. "How full he is of his subject!" said a friend. "Yes," said an enemy; "but how slow he is to empty himself!"

Mr. Graball (at railway station)—I want a ticket to Lincoln. Ticket Seller—Yes, sir. Lincoln in Illinois or Lincoln in Nebraska? Mr. Graball (on the look out for a bargain)—Which will you sell me the cheapest?

Satisfied Old Maid (fishing for a compliment)—Tell me, darling, why you prefer me to any of these other girls for a bride. Sensitive Old Bach.—On my wedding tour I don't want people to think I'm a newly married man.

"I'm tired of trouble without end—
I think I'll end this life;
Please pass the pie;" so said the man
To his discouraged wife.

"Money," "Rupee" and "Dollar."

In tracing the derivation of the word "money," I find that it is from the Roman word "Moneta," because the first regular mint was established by Romans in the temple Juno Moneta. The word "coin" is, no doubt, from the Latin "cuneus," meaning a die or stamp. Many coins are so called from their original weight, as the English pound, the French livre and the Italian lira. The word "rupee" is from ahe Sanscrit, rupza, meaning silver. The word "dollar" is short for joachimstaler. In Bohemia the word is thaler, which is also short for joachimthaler or money of the Joachim Valley, where coins of this value were first struck in the sixteenth century.

PERISHED IN A TRAP.

The Office of the Minneapolis "Tribune" Burned.

A Number of Persons Meet a Sudden and Terrible Death.

The office of the Minneapolis *Tribune* has been burned. The fire was started in a law office on the third floor of the building about 10:30 P. M. The flames did their work with appalling speed. When this report was written the bodies of seven men had been identified, and it was the belief that from twenty to twenty-five persons had lost their lives. The names of those known to be dead are as follows:

Igoe, James F., night operator for the Associated Press. He was killed by a fall in attempting to escape from the building; Jenkinson, "Jerry," a printer, fell with Igoe, and was dead when picked up; Miles, Walter E., night agent of the Associated Press, was killed by a fall; Millman, W. H., the commercial editor of the Minneapolis *Tribune*, fell from the seventh story, and was instantly killed; McCutcheon, Robert, a printer, jumped to a ladder, but missed his hold; Olsen, Edward, President of the University of South Dakota, was knocked off the fire-escape. He died soon afterward; Pickett, Milton, the assistant city editor of the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, fell and was killed.

The elevator man noticed the smell of smoke and called the attention of some of the persons in the building to it. The cry of fire was raised, and several persons went downstairs from the seventh story to investigate the matter, and then returned to work. Before long smoke began to fill the narrow stairway, the only one in the building, and everybody began to make leisurely preparations to depart. No immediate danger was feared, although the only exits from the building, which was supposed to be fireproof, were a narrow staircase wide enough for two persons to come down abreast, the elevator and a single escape at the north end of the structure. Several persons had made their escape in the meantime, but in less than ten minutes the flames reached the elevator shaft, and blazed up to the top story, and the editorial rooms on the same side of the building where the fire originated were soon a mass of flames. In a few minutes the fire invaded the other side, where the composing room was situated.

A general alarm was turned in, and all the engines in the city responded to the call. The imprisoned printers gathered at the windows in the south end and shrieked wildly and despairingly for aid. The long ladder seemed to move up at a snail's pace, but was finally in position, and the terrified men began to descend, the flames making steady encroachments upon the corner into which they had been driven. Life-nets were brought into use, and some were saved by this means. The firemen were badly hampered by the network of telephone wires.

The fire was a fierce one while it lasted, and it was due to the effective work of the Fire Department that the flames were kept from spreading to the frame buildings near by. Several times there have been small fires in the building, but they were quickly extinguished, so that less heed was paid to the alarm than would have been usually the case.

The sight of the sufferings of the burning, struggling men brought tears to the eyes of the bravest, and women prayed and strong men breathlessly watched James F. Igoe's brave attempt to escape. He had got clear of the building and was gradually working his way along the wires to safety, while the people below anxiously and helplessly watched his brave attempt to save to his wife and four little ones their bread-winner. But the wires cut and his strength failed, and a groan went up from the upturned faces far below him when he was seen to slip from his slight support and fall to the roof of the boiler house, where he received fatal injuries. Men lifted him gently and started with him to a drug store; but on the way, after a last word of loving care for his family, he breathed his last.

The last man of the *Tribune* editorial staff to leave the building was Charles Alf Williams, the managing editor, and although himself badly burned about the head and hands, he gave the following statement of how each of those above reported met with his death, having been an eye-witness of the deaths of all save one. Walter E. Miles and W. H. Millman, with a number of printers, started down the fire escape. A blast of hot smoke and flame struck Millman as he was starting, and he lost his hold, and in falling knocked Miles off, both falling from the seventh floor to the ground, and at the six floor knocked off Milton, Pickett and Professor Edward Olsen, who had reached the fire escape from that door. The four men in falling struck against the lowest platform and bounded away from the building, and were dead when they struck the ground. When Williams started down the ladder the fire was burning his hair and neck, and he narrowly escaped the fate of those who had preceded him, the heat and smoke being overpowering. The printers on the ladder escaped with slight burns. James F. Igoe and "Jerry" Jenkinson sought to escape by the wires, but had been weakened by the smoke and flame so that both soon fell off, striking on the roof of the *Tribune* boiler-room. Jenkinson was dead when picked up. Robert McCutcheon jumped from the window-ledge for the extension-ladder, but his hands slipped, and he fell to the pavement. A net had been stretched to catch him, but he was too heavy for it, and, striking the ground, was so seriously injured that he died soon after. Pickett, Igoe, Miles and McCutcheon were married men, and Jenkinson was to have been married in a short time. Millman lost his wife by asphyxiation a couple of weeks ago, and had just returned to work.

No attempt to recover any of the bodies was made that night, but in the morning, when the ruins had cooled off, work was begun and pushed vigorously.

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

Many People Rescued and Much Property Saved in a Year.

General Superintendent Kimball, of the Life-Saving Service, in his annual report says that at the close of the last fiscal year the establishment embraced 225 stations, 172 being on the Atlantic, 45 on the lakes, 7 on the Pacific and 1 at the Falls of the Ohio, Louisville, Ky.

The work of the crews during the year is summarized as follows: Number of disasters, 528; value of property involved, $6,416,775; value of property saved, $5,054,440; value of property lost, $1,362,335; number of persons involved, 3426; number of persons lost, 42; number of persons succored, 787; days of succor afforded, 1726; number of vessels totally lost, 63; number of vessels otherwise aided by crews, that is, worked off when stranded, repaired when damaged, piloted out of danger, etc., 510; number of vessels warned from danger by signals of patrolmen, 217; number of persons rescued who had fallen from wharves, piers, etc., 24.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

A Synopsis of Secretary Noble's Annual Report—The Pension Question.

The annual report of John W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior, begins by calling attention to the consummation of the following important events that have taken place during this Administration, nameiy: The opening of Oklahoma, the successful negotiation of a treaty with the Sioux Indians of Dakota, and the advent into the Union of the four new States, North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington and Montana, none having entered previously for thirteen years.

The Secretary calls attention to the want of Territorial Government in Oklahoma and urges speedy action by Congress.

The eleventh census, while comprising all the investigations undertaken in the tenth, will include two additional and important features: an inquiry in relation to the recorded indebtedness of private corporations and individuals, and a list of the names, organizations and length of service of surviving soldiers, sailors and marines, and their widows.

It is recommended that the Census Office be made a permanent bureau. On the subject of pensions the report says:

"The estimates for pensions made for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1889, were not only inadequate but must have been known to be so when recommended to Congress. The estimate for the previous year was $80,000,000. But before this estimate for the present year was completed it was apparent that a deficiency would be incurred, as it was incurred, for the previous year, to the amount of at least $8,000,000, and that this added to the original eighty millions would not be enough to meet the obligations accruing before the end of even tnat fiscal year.

"It is recommended that a pension be granted to every soldier and sailor who did substantial service during the war in the Army or Navy and was honorably discharged therefrom, and who, being dependent on his daily labor for his support is now, or may hereafter be, disabled from procuring his subsistence by such labor. A due regard to its own dignity and character should prevent the Government from allowing any of the men who fought to maintain the Union to suffer from want, when they have become so incapacitated. It is well known to all our people that many who were never disabled in the fight or the service were yet those who met the greatest dangers of the war and who served continuously and faithfully. That Providence saved them from wounds or disease, and that their strong constitutions withstood the hardships of the field, give no reason why they should be left disregarded and unsupported now. The pension is paid by the Government in reward for past services to those who fought to maintain its existence. It has the sanction of the law of self-preservation, which no Government in the treatment of its veterans can safely ignore. The preservation of the nation, for which these men fought and endured so much to secure, has given to all our people a wonderful degree of prosperity and an unlimited ability to pay any obligations honor imposes. I am not disposed to confer upon all who may ask the money of the people, and would have confined to well-ascertained limits the claims of those who demand a pension. Nevertheless, a disregard of those of the service named whose disability has become since the war so great as to make them dependent would be both unjust to them and unworthy of our country."

The Secretary reviews the system of rerating and the payment of large sums of money as back pensions under the rerating, and the work of the Committee appointed to investigate it. He makes an extended legal argument on the question, with the following conclusion:

"Increased pensions cannot be ordered at the mere will of the Commissioner; it requires a claim, an examination and a certificate; such increase is not a matter of sentiment, it is a question of law."

FATAL GAS EXPLOSION.

Two Children Killed and Three Adults Fatally Injured.

An explosion of natural gas occurred at 10 o'clock A. M., at the residence of Scott Hawthorne, in the western part of Dayton, Ohio. The house, which was a two-story brick structure, was blown to atoms. Two children were killed, and Mr. Hawthorne, his wife and father received probably fatal injuries. They were taken to a hospital. The gas was cut off from the section in which the explosion occurred as soon as possible after the accident. The explosion was heard all over the city.

THE Japanese census for 1888 showed a population of 39,607,234. The marriages numbered 330,246 and the divorces 109,175.

THE MARKETS.

48 NEW YORK.			
Beeves	3 60	@ 4	85
Milch Cows, com. to good	35 00	@50	00
Calves, common to prime	2 20	@ 4	50
Sheep	3 80	@ 5	50
Lambs	6 00	@ 7	25
Hogs—Live	3 85	@ 4	25
Dressed	5	@	5⅝
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 25	@ 4	40
Patents	4 75	@ 5	60
Wheat—No. 2 Red	84½	@	84¾
Rye—State	56	@	57
Barley—Two-rowed State	—	@	55
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	39½	@	43¼
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	35
Mixed Western	27	@	29½
Hay—No. 1	80	@	85
Straw—Long Rye	70	@	80
Lard—City Steam	—	@	5.95c
Butter—State Creamery	20	@	25½
Dairy, fair to good	15	@	24
West. Im. Creamery	10	@	21
Factory	8½	@	12
Cheese—State Factory	8	@	10⅝
Skims—Light	5	@	7¾
Western	7	@	10
Eggs—State and Penn	25½	@	26
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	2 00	@ 4	60
Sheep—Medium to Good	3 75	@ 5	50
Lambs—Fair to Good	4 50	@ 6	50
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	3 70	@ 3	72½
Flour—Family	5 00	@ 5	25
Wheat—No. 2 Northern	—	@	83½
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	—	@	36¾
Oats—No. 2, White	—	@	27
Barley—No. 1 Canada	—	@	65
BOSTON.			
Flour—Spring Wheat Pat's	5 25	@ 5	75
Corn—Steamer Yellow	44½	@	48½
Oats—No. 2 White	27	@	34½
Rye—State	60	@	63
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight	—	@	6
Sheep—Live weight	3¼	@	4½
Lambs	5	@	6½
Hogs—Northern	—	@	5½
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. family	3 75	@ 3	90
Wheat—No. 2, Red, Nov	79½	@	80
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, Nov	39¾	@	40¼
Oats—Ungraded White	31¼	@	32
Potatoes—Rose	35	@	53
Butter—Creamery Extra	—	@	26
Cheese—Part skims	7	@	8½

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "The Birthplace of Sewing Societies." (Preached at Joppa.)

TEXT: "*And all the widows stood by him weeping, and showing the coats and garments which Dorcas made while she was with them.*"—Acts ix., 39.

Christians of Joppa! Impressed as I am with your mosque, the first I ever saw, and stirred as I am with the fact that your harbor once floated the great rafts of Lebanon cedar from which the temples at Jerusalem were builded, Solomon's oxen drawing the logs through this very town on the way to Jerusalem, nothing can make me forget that this Joppa was the birthplace of the sewing society that has blessed the poor of all succeeding ages in all lands. The disasters to your town when Judas Maccabæus set it on fire, and Napoleon had five hundred prisoners massacred in your neighborhood, cannot make me forget that one of the most magnificent charities of the centuries was started in this seaport by Dorcas, a woman with her needle embroidering her name ineffaceably in the beneficence of the world. I see her sitting in yonder home. In the doorway, and around about the building, and in the room where she sits, are the pale faces of the poor. She listens to their plaint, she pities their woe, she makes garments for them, she adjusts the manufatured articles to suit the bent form of this invalid woman, and to the cripple that comes crawling on his hands and knees. She gives a coat to this one, she gives sandals to that one. With the gifts she mingles prayers and tears and Christian encouragement. Then she goes out to be greeted on the street corners by those whom she blessed, and all through the street the cry is heard: "Dorcas is coming!" The sick look up gratefully in her face as she puts her hand on the burning brow, and the lost and the abandoned start up with hope as they hear her gentle voice, as though an angel had addressed them; and as she goes out the lane, eyes half put out with sin think they see a halo of light about her brow, and a trail of glory in her pathway. That night a half-paid shipwright climbs the hill and reaches home, and sees his little boy well clad, and says: "Where did these clothes come from?" And they tell him, "Dorcas has been here." In another place a woman is trimming a lamp; Dorcas brought the oil. In another place, a family that had not been at table for many a week are gathered now, for Dorcas has brought bread.

But there is a sudden pause in that woman's ministry. They say: "Where is Dorcas? Why, we haven't seen her for many a day. Where is Dorcas?" And one of these poor people goes up and knocks at the door and finds the mystery solved. All through the haunts of wretchedness, the news comes; "Dorcas is sick!" No bulletin flashing from the palace gate, telling the stages of a King's disease, is more anxiously awaited for than the news from this sick benefactress. Alas! for Joppa! there is wailing, wailing. That voice which has uttered so many cheerful words is hushed; that hand which had made so many garments for the poor is cold and still; that star which had poured light into the midnight of wretchedness is dimmed by the blinding mists that go up from the river of death. In every God forsaken place in this town, wherever there is a sick child and no balm; wherever there is hunger and no bread: wherever there is guilt and no commiseration; wherever there is a broken heart and no comfort, there are despairing looks and streaming eyes, and frantic gesticulations as they cry: "Dorcas is dead!" They send for the apostle Peter, who happens to be in the suburbs of this place, stopping with a tanner by the name of Simon. Peter urges his way through the crowd around the door, and stands in the presence of the dead. What expostulation and grief all about him! Here stand some of the poor people, who show the garments which this poor woman had made for them. Their grief cannot be appeased. The apostle Peter wants to perform a miracle. He will not do it amidst the excited crowd, so he kindly orders that the whole room be cleared. The door is shut against the populace. The apostle stands now with the dead. Oh, it is a serious moment, you know, when you are alone with a lifeless body! The apostle gets down on his knees and prays, and then he comes to the lifeless form of this one all ready for the sepulcher, and in the strength of Him who is the resurrection he exclaims: "Tabitha, arise!" There is a stir in the fountains of life; the heart flutters; the nerves thrill, the cheek flushes; the eye opens; she sits up!

We see in this subject Dorcas the disciple; Dorcas the benefactress; Dorcas the lamented; Dorcas the resurrected.

If I had not seen that word disciple in my text, I would have known this woman was a Christian. Such music as that never came from a heart which is not chorded and strung by divine grace. Before I show you the needle-work of this woman, I want to show you her regenerated heart, the source of a pure life and of all Christian charities. I wish that the wives and mothers and daughters and sisters of all the earth would imitate Dorcas in her discipleship. Before you cross the threshold of the hospital, before you enter upon the temptations and trials of to-morrow, I charge you, in the name of God, and by the turmoil and tumult of the judgment day, oh, women! that you attend to the first, last and greatest duty of your life—the seeking for God and being at peace with Him. When the trumpet shall sound, there will be an uproar, and a wreck of mountain and continent, and no human arm can help you. Amidst the rising of the dead, and amidst the boiling of yonder sea, and amidst the live, leaping thunders of the flying heavens, calm and placid will be every woman's heart who hath put her trust in Christ; calm notwithstanding all the tumult, as though the fire in the heavens were only the gildings of an autumnal sunset, as though the peal of the trumpet were only the harmony of an orchestra, as though the awful voices of the sky were but a group of friends bursting through a gateway at eventime with laughter, and shouting "Dorcas, the disciple!" Would God that every Mary and every Martha would this day sit down at the feet of Jesus!

Further, we see Dorcas the benefactress. History has told the story of the crown; the epic poet has sung of the sword; the pastoral poet, with his verses full of the redolence of clover tops, and a-rustle with the silk of the corn, has sung the praises of the plow. I tell you the praises of the needle. From the fig leaf robe prepared in the garden of Eden to the last stitch taken on the garment for the poor, the needle has wrought wonders of kindness, generosity and benefaction. It adorned the girdle of the high priest; it fashioned the curtains in the ancient tabernacle; it cushioned the chariots of King Solomon, it provided the robes of Queen Elizabeth; and in high places and in low places, by the fire of the pioneer's back log and under the flash of the chandelier, everywhere, it has clothed nakedness, it has preached the Gospel, it has overcome hosts of penury and want with the war cry of "Stitch, stitch, stitch!" The operatives have found a livelihood by it, and through it the mansions of the employer have been constructed. Amidst the greatest triumphs in all ages and lands, I set down the conquests of the needle. I admit its crimes. I admit its cruelties. It has had more martyrs than the fire; it has punctured the eye; it has pierced the side; it has struck weakness into the lungs; it has sent madness into the brain; it has filled the potter's field; it has pitched whole armies of the suffering into crime and wretchedness and woe. But now that I am talking of Dorcas and her ministries to the poor, I shall speak only of charities of the needle.

This woman was a representative of all those women who make garments for the destitute, who knit socks for the barefooted, who prepare bandages for the lacerated, who fix up boxes of clothing for missionaries, who go into the asylums of the suffering and destitute bearing that Gospel which is sight for the blind, and hearing for the deaf, and which makes the lame man leap like a hart, and brings the dead to life, immortal health bounding in their pulses. What a contrast between the practical benevolence of this woman and a great deal of the charity of this day! This woman did not spend her time idly planning how the poor of your city of Joppa were to be relieved; she took her needle and relieved them. She was not like those persons who sympathize with imaginary sorrows, and go out in the street and laugh at the boy who has upset his basket of cold victuals, or like that charity which makes a rousing speech on the benevolent platform, and goes out to kick the beggar from the step, crying: "Hush your miserable howling!" The sufferers of the world want not so much theory as practice: not so much tears as dollars; not so much kind wishes as loaves of bread; not so much smiles as shoes; not so much "God bless yous!" as jackets and frocks. I will put one earnest Christian man, hard working, against five thousand mere theorists on the subject of charity. There are a great many who have fine ideas about church architecture who never in their life helped to build a church. There are men who can give you the history of Buddhism and Mohammedanism, who never sent a farthing for their evangelization. There are women who talk beautifully about the suffering of the world, who never had the courage like Dorcas to take the needle and assault it.

I am glad that there is not a page of the world's history which is not a record of female benevolence. God says to all lands and people, Come now and hear the widow's mite rattle down into the poor box. The Princess of Conti sold all her jewels that she might help the famine stricken. Queen Blanche, the wife of Louis VIII, of France, hearing that there were some persons unjustly incarcerated in the prisons, went out amidst the rabble and took a stick and struck the door as a signal that they might all strike it, and down went the prison door and out came the prisoners. Queen Maud, the wife of Henry I., went down amidst the poor and washed their sores and administered to them cordials. Mrs. Retson, at Matagorda, appeared on the battlefield while the missiles of death were flying around, and cared for the wounded. Is there a man or woman who has ever heard of the Civil War in America who has not heard of the women of the Sanitary and Christian commissioners, or the fact that, before the smoke had gone up from Gettysburg and South Mountain, the women of the North met the women of the South on the battlefield, forgetting all their animosities while they bound up the wounded, and closed the eyes of the slain? Dorcas the benefactress.

I come now to speak of Dorcas the lamented. When death struck down that good woman, oh, how much sorrow there was in this town of Joppa! I suppose there were women here with larger fortunes; women, perhaps, with handsomer faces; but there was no grief at their departure like this at the death of Dorcas. There was not more turmoil and upturning in the Mediterranean Sea, dashing against the wharves of this seaport, than there were surgings to and fro of grief because Dorcas was dead. There are a great many who go out of life and are unmissed. There may be a very large funeral; there may be a great many carriages and a plumed hearse; there may be high sounding eulogiums; the bell may toll at the cemetery gate; there may be a very fine marble shaft reared over the resting place; but the whole thing may be a falsehood and a sham. The church of God has lost nothing, the world has lost nothing. It is only a nuisance abated; it is only a grumbler ceasing to find fault; it is only an idler stopped yawning; it is only a dissipated fashionable parted from his wine cellar; while, on the other hand, no useful Christian leaves this world without being missed. The church of God cries out like the prophet: "Howl, fir tree, for the cedar has fallen." Widowhood comes and shows the garments which the departed had made. Orphans are lifted up to look into the calm face of the sleeping benefactress. Reclaimed vagrancy comes and kisses the cold brow of her who charmed it away from sin, and all through the streets of Joppa there is mourning—mourning because Dorcas is dead.

When Josephine of France was carried out to her grave, there were a great many men and women of pomp and pride and position that went out after her; but I am most affected by the story of history that on that day there were ten thousand of the poor of France who followed her coffin, weeping and wailing until the air rang again, because, when they lost Josephine, they lost their last earthly friend. Oh, who would not rather have such obsequies than all the tears that were ever poured in the lachrymals that have been exhumed from ancient cities. There may be no mass for the dead; there may be no costly sarcophagus; there may be no elaborate mausoleum; but in the damp cellars of the city, and through the lonely huts of the mountain glen, there will be mourning, mourning, mourning, because Dorcas is dead. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord; they rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

I speak to you of Dorcas the resurrected. The apostle came to where she was and said: "Arise; and she sat up!" In what a short compass the great writer put that—"She sat up!" Oh, what a time there must have been around this town, when the apostle brought her out among her old friends! How the tears of joy must have started! What clapping of hands there must have been! What singing! What laughter! Sound it all through that lane! Shout it down that dark alley! Let all Joppa hear it! Dorcas is resurrected!

You and I have seen the same thing many a time; not a dead body resuscitated, but the deceased coming up again after death in the good accomplished. If a man labors up to fifty years of age, serving God, and then dies, we are apt to think that his earthly work is done. No. His influence on earth will continue till the world ceases. Services rendered for Christ never stop. A Christian woman toils for the upbuilding of a church through many anxieties, through many self denials, with prayers and tears, and then she dies. It is fifteen years since she went away. Now the spirit of God descends upon that church; hundreds of souls stand up and confess the faith of Christ. Has that Christian women, who went away fifteen years ago, nothing to do with these things? I see the flowering out of her noble heart. I hear the echo of her footsteps in all the songs over sins forgiven, in all the prosperity of the church. The good that seemed to be buried has come up again. Dorcas is resurrected.

After a while all these womanly friends of Christ will put down their needle forever. After making garments for others, some one will make a garment for them; the last robe we ever wear—the robe for the grave. You will have heard the last cry of pain. You will have witnessed the last orphanage. You will have come in worn out from your last round of mercy. I do not know where you will sleep, nor what your epitaph will be; but there will be a lamp burning at that tomb and an angel of God guarding it, and through all the long night no rude foot will disturb the dust. Sleep on, sleep on! Soft bed, pleasant shadows, undisturbed repose! Sleep on!

Asleep in Jesus! Blessed sleep!
From which none ever wake to weep.

Then one day there will be a sky rending, and a whirl of wheels, and the flash of a pageant; armies marching, chains clanking, banners waving, thunders booming, and that Christian woman will arise from the dust, and she will be suddenly surrounded—surrounded by the wanderers of the street whom she reclaimed, surrounded by the wounded souls to whom she administered! Daughter of God, so strangely surrounded, what means this? It means that reward has come, that the victory is won, that the crown is ready, that the banquet is spread. Shout it through all the crumbling earth. Sing it through all the flying heavens. Dorcas is resurrected!

In 1855, when some of the soldiers came back from the Crimean war to London, the Queen of England distributed among them beautiful medals, called Crimean medals. Galleries were erected for the two houses of Parliament and the royal family to sit in. There was a great audience to witness the distribution of the medals. A Colonel who had lost both feet in the battle of Inkerman was pulled in on a wheel chair; others came in limping on their crutches. Then the Queen arose before them in the name of her government, and uttered words of commendation to the officers and men, and distributed these medals, inscribed with the four great battlefields, Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman and Sebastopol. As the Queen gave these to the wounded men and the wounded officers, the bands of music struck up the national air, and the people with streaming eyes joined in the song:

God save our gracious Queen!
Long live our noble Queen!
God save the Queen!

And then they shouted "Huzza! huzza!" Oh, it was a proud day for those returned warriors! But a brighter, better and gladder day will come when Christ shall gather those who have toiled in His service, good soldiers of Jesus Christ. He shall rise before them, and in the presence of all the glorified of heaven He will say: "Well done, good and faithful servant!" and then He will distribute the medals of eternal victory, not inscribed with works of righteousness which we have done, but with those four great battlefileds, dear to earth and dear to heaven, Bethlehem! Nazareth! Gethsemane! Calvary!

THERE is considerable excitement among the residents in the neighborhood of Union Ridge, Cabell County, W. Va., over the existence of a wild animal in that region. People are afraid to leave their homes of a night, and young men visiting their girls remain all night at the girl's home, or do not go at all. Courting at night is really played out up there. A crowd of men organized themselves into a hunting party a few days ago to hunt the animal. They got near its rendezvous, when the roars of the animal frightened them off. Those who have seen the beast, and have not died of fright, say that it is ten feet long, five feet tall, of a dark-brown color, and roars like a lion.

THE King of Siam is a magnificent object in state attire. He glistens from head to foot with jewels worth more than $1,000,000. It is commonly reported in Bangkok that he has three hundred wives and eighty-seven children, though the exact figures have never been given to his subjects. He was a father at the age of twelve, and is now only thirty-six years old. If he lives a few years more he will be able to assume the title of "father of his country." The King is a good fellow, fond of a reasonable number of his children and very kind to his three hundred wives. He is very progressive and has done a great deal of good to Siam

THE Rev. Mr. Hershey pitched into Bob Ingersoll the other night in an Anacostia church, near Washington. He was having it all his own way until he said that Ingersoll's advocacy of the right of certain publishers to send their literature through the mail placed him on record for the despoilment of the young women of America. When he said this, Mr. A. B. Thornette rose from his seat and said: "You are a liar. Mr. Ingersoll is a personal friend of mine." Mr. Thornette resumed his seat, and the preacher proceeded without further interruption.

A MAN in Bangor, Me., who tarried in a cemetery after dark in order to finish a job of digging, had an encounter with a ghost. It was of the regulation whiteness and groaned just as did those encountered in similar places by some of our great-grandmothers. The Bangor man was frightened and started to run, but managed to run against the ghost and both fell to the ground together. It was an innocent white calf that first recovered its feet after the collision.

THERE are less than half a million Jews in France, yet the prefects of sixty-two out of the eighty-four departments are of the Jewish faith. The fact was recently made public and created a grave sensation.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 10th 1889.

LEAVE WESTWARD. Pacific Express.	Way Passenger.	Altoona Accommodat'n.	STATIONS.	LEAVE EASTWARD. Sea Shore Express.	Mail.	Harrisburg Accom.
p. m.	a. m.	a.m.		p. m.	p.m.	a. m.
11 25	4 30		Philadelphia	3 15	1045	
a. m.				a. m.		
3 10	8 15	5 30	Harrisburg	11 40	7 00	8 50
	8 33	5 48	Marysville	11 22	6 39	3
3 38	8 54	6 04	Duncannon	11 07	6 21	8 18
4 00	9 26	6 32	Newport	10 44	5 50	7 51
	9 52	6 55	Thompsout'n	10 25	5 26	7 32
4 34	10 13	7 14	Port Royal	10 09	5 09	7 14
4 39	10 20	7 20	Mifflin	10 05	5 03	7 09
5 01	10 46	7 45	Lewistown Jn	9 43	4 38	6 45
	10 55	7 63	Granville	9 36	4 29	6 37
5 22	11 14	8 11	McVeytown	9 20	4 12	6 20
5 40	11 39	8 33	N. Hamilton	9 02	3 51	6 00
5 46	11 46	8 39	Mt. Union	8 56	3 46	5 54
5 54	11 55	8 46	MAPLETON	8 51	3 38	5 47
6 00	12 03	8 53	Mill Creek	8 45	3 32	5 41
6 12	12 17	9 05	Huntingdon	8 35	3 20	5 30
6 25	12 31	9 21	Petersburg	8 20	3 06	
6 33	12 40	9 29	Barree	8 13	2 59	
6 40	12 46	9 36	Spruce Creek	8 06	2 54	
6 54	12 59	9 48	Birmingham	7 55	2 42	
7 00	1 07	9 54	Tyrone	7 49	2 35	
7 11	1 16	1003	Tipton	7 40	2 26	
7 22	1 26	1012	Bellwood	7 32	2 18	
7 30	1 32	1018	Elizabeth Fur	7 26	2 11	
7 45	1 45	1030	Altoona	7 15	2 00	
12 45	6 50		Pittsburg		5 30	
p. m.	p. m.	a.m.		p. m.	a.m.	a. m.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:20 p. m., daily. Tyrone, 6:52; Birmingham, 6:59; Spruce Creek, 7:10; Petersburg, 7:22; Huntingdon, 7:37; Mapleton, 7:53; Mount Union, 8:00; Harrisburg, 10:45 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:50 a. m., Mount Union 6:11 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, (except Sunday) Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

Huntingdon Accommodation leaves Altoona daily at 11.30 p. m., and arrives at Huntingdon at 12.40 a. m.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

New Schedule Nov. 29th, 1888.

SOUTH Mail	SOUTH Expr's	STATIONS.	NORTH Fast Line	NORTH Day Expr's
a. m.	a. m.		p. m.	p. m.
6 35	8 25	Huntingdon	6 20	12 15
6 45	8 35	McConl'st'n	6 09	12 02
6 52	8 41	Grafton	6 05	11 58
7 03	8 51	Marklesb'g	5 55	11 48
7 10	9 00	Entriken	5 45	11 40
f7 22	9 12	Cove	5 32	11 28
7 35	9 25	Saxton	5 20	11 15
7 48	9 40	Riddlesburg	5 06	11 02
7 53	9 45	Hopewell	5 02	10 57
8 05	9 55	Cypher	f4 52	10 47
8 15	10 08	Tatesville	4 41	10 38
8 21	10 17	Everett	4 33	10 28
8 25	10 20	Mt. Dallas.	4 30	10 25
		Bedford		
p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	a. m.

"f" Flag Stations.

Trains over Shoup's Branch leave Saxton at 9:35 and arrive at Dudley at 10:05 a. m. Leave Dudley at 4:30 and arrive at Saxton at 5:00 p. m.

GEO. F. GAGE, Supt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1888.

SOUTH. Mixed, No. 10.	Mixed, No. 8.	Mail, No. 2.	STATIONS.	NORTH. Mail, No. 1.	Mixed, No. 7.	Mixed, No. 9.
p. m.	a. m.	p.m.		a. m.	a.m.	p. m.
6 42	12 09	4 21	Robertsdale	L9 00	6 00	1 00
6 29	11 56	4 10	Cook's	9 11	6 13	1 13
6 21	11 48	4 04	Rocky Ridge	9 19	6 21	1 21
6 15	11 42	3 57	Cole's	9 24	6 27	1 27
5 40	11 07	3 27	Saltillo	9 54	6 57	1 56
5 20	10 58	3 20	Three Springs	10 01	7 05	2 04
5 08	10 42	3 06	*Beersville	10 14	7 20	2 17
4 52	10 27	2 52	Rockhill	10 27	7 35	2 32
4 22	9 54	2 26	Shirley	10 43	7 55	3 02
4 12	9 45	2 18	*Augh. Mills	10 51	8 05	3 11
3 54	9 25	2 05	Mount Union	11 05	8 25	3 30

Express No. 3, moving north leaves Rockhill at 12:30, arriving at Mt. Union at 1 p. m,

Express No. 4. moving south leaves Mount Union at 11:50 a. m., arriving at Rockhill at 12:20 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	WEST. No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 23	9 40	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 42
6 16	9 33	*Blacklog	6 37	4 49
6 08	9 25	*Cedar Rock	5 45	4 57
6 04	9 21	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 01
5 58	9 15	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 46	8 58	Stair	7 07	5 19
5 37	8 49	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 28

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS,
Superintendent.

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